FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 JULY 1985

Hostages' Release

Announcing the "happy ending" of the hostages affair at a 30 June press conference reported by Beirut radio, Amal movement leader Nabih Birri stressed that the decision to release the 39 Americans was in accordance with U.S. pledges to Syria and with pledges received from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. Any U.S. "aggression" would be "an attack on all values, especially after the clear and frank pledge that has been made," Birri contended. As for the 'Atlit detainees, Birri said that the United States has pledged to Al-Asad that all 735 prisoners will be released. Meanwhile, two of the hijackers of the TWA plane announced that they had finally decided to release the hostages as a result of contacts with Syrian officials and following the U.S. State Department's statement "affirming that the United States will not commit any hostile action against Lebanon," the radio reported. Both Birri and the hijackers thanked Al-Asad for his role in ending the crisis, according to the radio.

In Israel, *THE JERUSALEM POST* confirmed 1 July that Israel is "apparently ready" to release a group of more than 300 Lebanese detainees shortly after the TWA hostages "reach American hands," while the remaining 400 detainees are expected to be released within 10 to 14 days. Senior Israeli sources insisted that there is no linkage between the release of the U.S. hostages and of the 'Atlit detainees, the paper noted. Before the hostages' release, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres had denied that Israel was party to any agreement concerning their release, according to Jerusalem radio. As for the political effects of the affair, *DAVAR* noted that concern is growing in Israel about a U.S.-Syrian rapprochement resulting from the contacts for the release of the hostages.

Commenting on the outcome of the hijacking, Tehran radio's Arabic service warned the United States against taking retaliatory action, asserting that this will "cost it another price which it should take into consideration."

Iran-Iraq War

Iraq will resume its bombardment of targets deep inside Iran until a "just and honorable" peace is achieved on the basis of the principles defined by President Saddam Husayn in his 14 June message, an Iraqi military spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio 30 June. The spokesman indicated that the decision is in response to Iran's "hostile attacks" on Iraq's forces and territory throughout the latter's 15-30 June moratorium on attacks deep inside Iran. Iraqi warplanes attacked and hit another "large maritime target" near Khark Island the night of 30 June, according to an Iraqi spokesman cited by the radio. An Iraqi military communique carried by the radio the same day reported that Iraqi troops repulsed Iranian offensives over the weekend in the southern, central, and northern fronts, killing 105 Iranians. However, Iranian communiques and reports cited by IRNA claimed that Iranian troops inflicted some 500 casualties on their opponents in attacks on Iraqi positions in the central and northern sectors and recaptured areas lost recently to the Iraqis in southern Majnun Island. An Iraqi spokesman denied as "sheer lies" the Iranian claim to have regained positions in Majnun Island, according to INA.

Iranian Foreign Policy

Rafsanjani Tour — Chinese weapons would not be of use to Iran because its weapons have always been based on Western designs, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani stated at a Beijing press conference reported by Tehran radio following his 29 June meeting with PRC leader Deng Xiaoping. He also acknowledged that the Chinese have expressed no opinion concerning the Iran-Iraq war, according to IRNA. Commenting on Iran's attitude toward the United States, the Majlis speaker stressed that Iran does not want its relations with America to be cut forever, but he added that the United States should take the first step and assure Iran that it has abandoned "aggressions," thereby preparing the ground for a gradual resumption of ties. Hashemi-Rafsanjani concluded his visit to China by signing an agreement on economic, technical, and commercial cooperation, IRNA noted, and KYODO reported his arrival in Japan 1 July.

Iranian-Libyan Relations — Libya did not sign a treaty with Iran during Hashemi-Rafsanjani's recent visit to Libya, although the two sides did sign "minutes of a meeting" that confirmed the Libyan-Iranian "strategic alliance," JANA announced 29 June. The Libyan agency added that Iran had "rejected" Libyan proposals for mediation in the Iran-Iraq war.

Arab League on Summit

Refuting Syrian claims carried by Damascus radio that Morocco has "abandoned the call" for an emergency Arab summit, the Moroccan Foreign Ministry affirmed that it remains fully prepared to host a summit to examine the Palestinian problem sometime "by the end of next month," Rabat radio announced. The Arab states, except for Algeria, Syria, and the PDRY, agreed to the summit proposed by Morocco's King Hassan II at the 29 June Arab League Council session held in Tunis, according to KUNA. Syria and Algeria justified their opposition to the emergency summit saying that it "must not be restricted to just one subject," while Libya hinged its participation on limiting the discussion only to the "Palestinian question and nothing else." The agency observed that Lebanon boycotted the Arab League session because it views discussion on the Palestinian camps as an internal Lebanese matter.

Israeli Economy

A 24-hour Cabinet session ended early 1 July with the majority of the Cabinet voting in favor of the emergency economic plan that cuts government activities by $750 million, reduces public sector wages, increases prices, and devalues the shekel, Jerusalem radio reported. Prime Minister Peres admitted that the measures are "extremely tough" in an interview with the radio, but he warned that the economy would have faced collapse without such action. The Histadrut has called for a 24-hour general strike 2 July to protest the measures, IDF radio disclosed.

Pakistan-DRA

Pakistan "will retaliate" if the DRA attacks its territory, Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo warned in an address to Chaman residents in Baluchistan Province where 3 died in a 22 June border attack, Karachi radio related 28 June. In later remarks Junejo also said he told the USSR ambassador that the Afghanistan problem should be resolved "through direct negotiations" between Pakistan and the USSR, and that it is the Soviet side that should "take the initiative." The DRA Foreign Ministry repudiated Pakistan's claims on the 22 June attack on Chaman as "groundless allegations," Kabul radio noted. In reports on fighting inside the DRA, the radio announced 28 June that DRA Brigadier General Ahmaddodin died in a "heroic battle" which Afghan mujahidin sources cited by Jeddah radio described as a 15 June attack in the Panjsher valley where they captured 460 when a military post was seized.

Sudan

Foreign Relations — Defense Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad met with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the Libyan Armed Forces commander in Tripoli 1 June, according to JANA. Earlier, a Foreign Ministry source cited by Omdurman radio announced Sudan's decision to reopen its embassy in Damascus, noting that the move is in accordance with the Sudanese Government's desire to restore "balance" in its foreign relations.

Internal Affairs — The authorities have suspended from duty the director general of the national radio and television corporation and several other high-level broadcasting officials to facilitate the work of a committee investigating the corporation, Omdurman radio announced 29 June. As for the regime's attempts to negotiate with Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) leader Colonel John Garang, the SPLA's clandestine radio announced that Garang received letters in June from Defense Minister Muhammad and from Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah. An SPLA spokesman described Daf'allah's message as "incomprehensible," but noted that it invites SPLA to hold talks on the southern "problem" and on the SPLA's attitude to Islamic law, the radio added.

Bahrain

"We must reconsider our policies" on establishing relations with the USSR, Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah contended in an interview with the London based weekly *AL-SAYYAD*, KUNA reported, adding that it is in the interest of the Gulf states to establish relations "with all countries." However, he added that decisions on Gulf foreign relations are a matter for discussion within the GCC.

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Tunis: Arab League Council Session Opens

LD291442 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The Arab League Council session began this morning in Tunis in the absence of the ministers of foreign affairs of the member countries. These countries are represented by their permanent delegates to the Arab League to continue the work of the council's emergency session on 8 and 9 June in Tunis to discuss the situation in the Palestinian refugee camps in West Beirut. The council began its work in closed session which was attended by all member states of the league with the exception of Lebanon, whose seat also remained empty during the meeting at the beginning of the month. The Republic of Lebanon has boycotted the work of the council on the ground that the question of the Palestinian refugees camps in Beirut is a (?purely) internal matter.

Emergency Arab Summit Call Opposed

LD291454 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1359 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Tunis 29 Jun (KUNA) — Syria and Algeria today opposed the convening of an emergency Arab summit called by King Hassan II of Morocco, while Sudan expressed reservations over the suggested date for this summit: 12 July.

The Syrian and Algerian permanent representatives to the Arab League justified the opposition of their respective countries to the convening of an emergency summit by saying: "Any proposed Arab summit must discuss the various issues in dispute between Arabs; the debates must not be restricted to just one subject."

The Syrian and Algerian permanent delegates to the Arab League added at the meeting of the Arab League Council which began here today at the level of permanent representatives: "The situation which the Arab nation is currently going through makes it difficult to convene such a summit."

King Hassan II called for the convening of an emergency summit to discuss the Palestinian question in general and the situation of the Palestinians in Lebanon and the Arab states in particular.

For his part, the permanent delegate of Sudan expressed his country's reservations about the date suggested for this summit — 12 July — because Sudanese officials will be involved with an OAU meeting on 14 July 1985.

The permanent delegate of Jordan said for his part that his country considers this emergency summit to be a general pan-Arab demand and not just a Moroccan or Jordanian one.

Syrian Delegate Attacks 'Arafat

JN292100 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Tunis — 'Umar al-Sayyid, Syrian representative to the Arab League General Secretariat, has stressed that 'Arafat's clique fomented sedition and created the camps crisis in order to cover up its capitulatory moves. In a speech at the opening session of the Arab League Council today, Al-Sayyid said: He who fomented sedition does not recognize the Damascus agreement because he seeks the continuation of fighting in order to hold a summit and adopt decisions that support the capitulatory course which the United States wants.

Al-Sayyid pointed out that, just as Al-Sadat had sought to see rivers of blood in Lebanon to cover his negotiations and agreements with the Israeli enemy, the 'Arafatist clique created the camps war to cover its capitulatory moves. He pointed out that 'Arafat created the camps war in Tripoli so as to restore relations with the Egyptian regime. He added: Let 'Arafat's clique stop shedding innocent blood. He expressed hope that the Arab brothers will assume their responsibilities to stop these despicable maneuvers of playing with innocent blood with the aim of achieving capitulatory political objectives.

The Syrian representative spoke about the agreement between the Jordanian regime and 'Arafat. He said that under this agreement the 'Arafatist clique has relinquished the right to repatriation, the right to establish the Palestinian state, and the right to self-determination. He said that this is a violation of all Arab resolutions and the principles of the Arab-Israeli conflict, which is a pan-Arab conflict and not, as Al-Sadat said, a Palestinian-Israeli or an Israeli- Egyptian conflict.

Al-Sayyid explained that the conspiracy began with ignoring the martyrs' blood and relinquishing the Palestinian gun against the Zionist enemy in order to aim it at those who have fought and defeated this enemy.

Al-Sayyid stressed the importance of the Damascus agreement in light of the current Lebanese situation. He said that from the very first day Syria has sought to stop the fighting. He stressed that no pressure was put on those who signed this agreement. He added that the agreement gave comprehensive consideration to the Palestinians' situation and security in Lebanon. Moreover, he said, the agreement strengthened cohesion among its parties who mastered struggle and who have foiled the 17 May agreement.

The Syrian representative emphasized the need to bolster the cease-fire and see to it that it is actually observed. He also pointed to the Lebanese legitimacy's support for this cease-fire agreement. He stressed that the camps issue is over and that Syria will suppress any sedition the conspirators should attempt to foment.

INA Reports on Session

JN292225 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2008 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Tunis, 29 Jun (INA) — The Arab League Council resumed its emergency session on the representatives level here today to discuss the second point on its agenda, convening an Arab summit.

The head of the Iraqi delegation and Iraq's Arab League permanent representative warned against the Syrian regime's role of interfering in Lebanese and Palestinian affairs with the aim of imposing a situation in which the PLO is denied the right of being the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In a speech during a discussion on the situation in Beirut's camps, the Iraqi representative said that the Syrian regime's role is a violation of the Arab summit resolutions and the rules governing relations among the Arab League states, because it is aimed at striking at the PLO by dealing with a Palestinian side that deviates from the PLO and its resolution. The Iraqi representative called on the Council to adhere to and implement its previous resolution in order to find a final solution to this problem, affirming the need to deal with it through an Arab summit that must be held as soon as possible.

The Iraqi representative expressed his regret because Lebanon is absent from the Council meetings for the second time. He affirmed Iraq's desire to see Lebanon overcome the crisis that is threatening its safety and territorial integrity. He revealed that Lebanon had been under the Syrian regime's pressure with the aim of preventing it from participating in joint Arab action and meetings. He stressed Iraq's support for a cease-fire in the Palestinian camps in Beirut in order to stop the shedding of Arab blood.

The INA correspondent has learned that the Council reiterated its commitment to the resolution it approved during its 8 June emergency session concerning a cease-fire in the Palestinian camps in Beirut. The Council praised the Arab League secretary general's efforts to this effect, calling for continuing these efforts to affirm the cease-fire. The Council also expressed appreciation for the initiative of the Arab health ministers executive office concerning extending succor and support for those affected by the Lebanese fighting. The Council expressed regret for the Lebanese delegation's absence from the recent two emergency meetings. It called on the secretary general to inform the Arab states of the results of its endeavors and to hold consultations with them to call for another meeting of the Council in July in light of the results that it will reach.

During the discussions on holding an Arab summit, the head of the Iraqi delegation voiced Iraq's support for the call to hold the summit and its readiness to participate in it. He also supported Arab efforts to bolster joint Arab action.

The Arab delegations are currently holding extensive contacts on the Moroccan plan for holding an emergency Arab summit next month. Sources close to the meeting told the INA correspondent that most of the Arab states support holding the Arab summit as soon as possible.

Later, the Arab League Council approved King Hassan II's proposal to hold an emergency Arab summit and asked the secretary general to hold the necessary contacts and consultations with the Arab states to set a date for it. The Council commended the secretary general's efforts in this regard.

On another level, the head of the Iraqi delegation during the evening session affirmed that the Iraqi demand for discussing the issue of the Libyan-Iranian alliance is still valid. Iraq continues to insist on this demand and on discussing the subject in an Arab meeting commensurate with the seriousness of this action. He explained that Iraq has decided to postpone discussing this subject, but reserves for itself the right to present it for discussion at any other Arab meeting.

The Arab League emergency session concluded tonight.

AFP: No Date For Summit

NC300115 Paris AFP in English 0054 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Tunis, June 30 (AFP) — The Arab League Council failed here Saturday to set a date for a summit conference, which Syria complained would "cover Jordanian-Palestinian solutions of capitulation" to Israel.

Palestine Liberation Organization delegate Hakim Balawi complained in a press statement that Syria "systematically opposed all constructive ideas expressed by the other participants."

"Syria's flat opposition to any summit that might contribute to settling Arab differences illustrates a wish to perpetuate those differences, which only serve the interests of Damascus and Israel."

League Secretary General Chedli Klibi told newsmen that an "overwhelming majority" of Arab countries want a summit.

But Libya, South Yemen and Algeria said a summit now would be "inopportune" because of current differences of opinion.

Lebanon boycotted the seven-hour closed door council meeting of Arab ambassadors because they discussed the recent month-long siege of Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut by Lebanese Shi'ite Muslims. The council instructed Mr Klibi to continue efforts to consolidate the July 17 cease-fire at the camps.

Klibi To Consult With Moroccan

LD301343 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The Arab League Council has decided to hold an emergency Arab summit to examine the Palestinian question. The council has asked the Arab League secretary general to continue consultations with Morocco, considering that it is the country that will play host to the anticipated Arab summit. It has also charged him with coordinating with the other Arab states to make the appropriate arrangements for the convening of the emergency summit.

The prevailing belief among the interested circles is that the summit in question will be held by the end of next month in Morocco.

Concerning the situation in the Palestinian camps in Beirut, the Arab League Council has not adopted any new resolutions, contending itself with charging the secretary general with exerting further efforts to consolidate the cease-fire reached 10 days ago.

PLO Envoy Rejects Camps Agreement

GF301640 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Hakam Bal'awi, PLO representative to the emergency meeting of the Arab League Council which convened in Tunis yesterday, has called for any solution to the problem of Palestinian camps in Lebanon to be within an Arab framework and within the framework of the resolutions which the emergency meeting of the Arab League Council adopted during its session held on 8 and 9 June.

Bal'awi reiterated the PLO's rejection of the Damascus agreement pertaining to the withdrawal of arms from the camps without true guarantees to secure the safety of the camps' residents. He indicated the need to determine the responsibility of the parties which have prevented the implementation of the Arab League Council's resolutions.

He emphasized that the PLO is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people and that it is the only party authorized to discuss matters which concern the Palestinian people, wherever they exist.

Libyan Participation Conditional

LD300858 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0738 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Tunis, 30 Jun (KUNA) — The Arab states, with the exception of Algeria, Syria and Democratic Yemen, have agreed to hold the emergency summit conference called by the Moroccan monarch King Hassan II. Libya will participate in this conference on the condition that its discussion be confined to the Palestinian question and nothing else.

At the end of their meeting in Tunis last night, the permanent delegates of the Arab League memberstates conveyed thanks to King Hassan II for his invitation. The African Arab states have requested that the emergency Arab summit conference be held at a time which does not clash with the convening of the African summit on 18 July, while the Jordanian permanent delegate expressed his hope that the Arab summit be held before 15 July in view of King Hussayn's previous engagement immediately after this date.

Lebanon was the only Arab state which failed to attend the meetings of the Arab League Council, just as it had failed to attend the emergency session which was held at Foreign ministers level earlier this month, on the pretext that the question of the Palestinian camps in Beirut — which was the topic of discussion at the Arab League Council — was an internal Lebanese matter.

PLO's 'Arafat Sends 'Special Message' To Pope

JN281856 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Amman — PLO Executice Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has sent a special message to His Holiness Pope John Paul II. The message focused on the difficult and tragic situation of the Palestinian people in Lebanon and threats of their expulsion due to the strategy of factional cantons in Lebanon. The message also dealt with the Palestinian people's suffering from Zionist organized terrorist and repressive measures in the occupied Arab territories.

Yasir 'Arafat Returns to Tunis From Jordan

LD301202 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Tunis 30 Jun (APS) — Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasir 'Arafat, returned to Tunis yesterday following his visit to both Iraq and Jordan.

During this visit 'Arafat held talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, King Husayn of Jordan and with a number of officials in the two countries on the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and the current Arab situation.

'Arafat Writes to Siwar al-Dhahab on ICO Meeting

EA301716 Omduraman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] In a letter to Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, urged the leadership and people of Sudan to stand by the Palestinian people in their just struggle to defend themselves and to achieve their legitimate rights. In his letter, 'Arafat referred to the massacres recently perpetrated against the residents of refugee camps in Beirut and the threats faced by the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories. He urged Sudan to respond to the PLO's call for convening an urgent emergency meeting of the Islamic Congress Organization [ICO] at foreign minister level to discuss [words indistinct] and alleviate the suffering of the Palestinian people.

Monte Carlo Interviews Fatah's Khalid al-Hasan

JN281622 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Interview with Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan by radio correspondent Nabil Darwish in Paris on 28 June — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Darwish] Brother Khalid al-Hasan, member of the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, can you brief us on your talks with Roland Dumas, French minister of external relations, yesterday evening?

[Al-Hasan] The delegation will, first of all, visit permanent UN Security Council countries, to be followed by a series of visits to all countries influential in international politics. Our first visit was to Italy, given that it is presently the chairman of the EEC. The EEC chairman is expected to submit a report to the EEC summit meeting, which will convene on 29 June, which is tomorrow. France, which is an EEC member, plays an important role, and in the past adopted an advanced stand on the Palestinian cause, compared to other European countries.

The dates of the visits to Italy and France were set before the European summit, since this summit will adopt a specific stand on the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement. From this premise, the meeting with the French minister of external relations was to explain the contents and objectives of the agreement and to answer questions and queries which France might have before it discusses the topic during the summit. I consider the meeting to have been successful.

[Darwish] Those on the international level who oppose the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement fear that this agreement would result in a separate solution. Arab and Palestinian opposition describe the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement as a capitulatory agreement and, sometimes, as a treasonous agreement. Since you were among the first to write on the philosophy of this agreement, how do you view this agreement?

[Al-Hasan]This agreement can never result in a separate solution or a capitulatory settlement because the Jordanian and Palestinian sides do not need the conclusion of this agreement if they want to capitulate. Jordan, alone, is welcomed by the Western world, and by Israel too. They welcome direct negotiations with it without any preconditions. However, Jordan rejects this because it knows that without the Palestinians it cannot achieve any progress. As for the PLO, Zionism categorically rejects it, as does the West, particularly Washington, because any recognition of the PLO means recognition of the people and, consequently, the recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights. This is not their strategy.

Thus, this agreement emerges as a kind of storming operation to counter the negative aspects of Western policy in the struggle between us and Western governments regarding public opinion in the West. I believe that positive results have been attained in Europe, and some results are starting to appear in the United States.

[Darish] You have not attained any consensus so far on Arab or U.S. levels on issues proposed by the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. If this situation continues, it will mean the failure of the agreement. What will your position be if this happens?

[Al-Hasan] I have heard this question in several places. This shows a lack of understanding of the agreement's aims. The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement was not achieved merely for political moves toward convening an international conference or recognizing the PLO. The agreement with Jordan has far greater objectives. It is aimed at preserving the PLO, its existence, legitimacy, and legitimate institutions, as well as the continuation of the Palestinian issue. Following events in Beirut and Tripoli and attempts to hamper the PLO's legitimacy, the PNC was convened in Amman. Consequently, the PLO and its legitimate institutions regained complete vitality. In order to achieve this vitality, the people's leadership should be with the people. As far as we are concerned in the PLO, the leadership should be as nearby as possible because we are outside our land. Thus, the presence of the PLO and the Palestinian leadership in Jordan, where, in addition to the West Bank and Gaza, two-thirds of the Palestinian people live, is a return to living among the people. This is essential to any leadership that wants to struggle.

The second point in the vitality of the Palestinian issue is for the PLO to be directly on the borders. Following events in Lebanon, Syrian-Palestinian differnces, and the inability to be present in Sinai, the only place left is Jordan. Moreover, Jordan is a better place from a geographic standpoint, and it has been agreed as the only place. Thus, the organization's return to Jordan means its return to the borders. This necessitates establishing excellent normal relations between the PLO and Jordan so that the political stands and the daily state of affairs of the Palestinians are guaranteed.

Therefore, the principal aim of the agreement is a return to where the people live and to the borders and the restoration of complete, normal, integrated relations with Jordan. These aims are related only to us and Jordan. These aims are continuously progressing and represent the essence of the agreement.

Interview With Jordan's Al-Masri

JN282010 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1750 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Interview with Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri by radio correspondent Nabil Darwish in Paris on 28 June — recorded]

[Text] [Darwish] Your Excellency, Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, you met with the French minister of external relations yesterday evening as part of a joint Jordanian- Palestinian delegation. What do you have to say about these talks and what is the objective of your current tour?

[Al-Masri] This is the third stage of the joint delegation's visits. We first visited fraternal Algeria. We visited Italy the day before yesterday, since it is the current chairman of the EEC. We were in Paris yesterday, where we met with Roland Dumas, French minister of external relations. The talks we conducted in Paris yesterday were fruitful, and a clear and frank exchange of views was held on all Middle East issues, particularly the basic issue, the Palestinian cause.

It is evident that the basic purpose of our visits is to explain the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and to try to obtain Arab and international support for this agreement. As everyone knows, the stands of European countries, particularly those of EEC countries, are clear. EEC foreign ministers issued a statement some time ago supporting this agreement and this joint move. I can say that yesterday's talks were a reaffirmation of this French stand of support for the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and for the joint Jordanian-Palestinian move.

[Darwish] Does the European stand or the French stand enthusiastically support the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement? In other words, could Europe play a role in convincing the United States to receive a joint delegation or in budging the U.S. stand?

[Al-Masri] One of the objectives of this joint move is to make Europe play a role regarding the United States. Those who listen to public statements made by EEC countries, whether France or Italy, will realize that there is a real enthusiasm for this agreement and this move. Italy, in its capacity as current EEC chairman, will convey our viewpoint to the summit meeting. France will also hold sideline consultations on this matter. I can say that we are greatly satisfied and happy with the support and understanding these countries are expressing.

[Darwish] On the international level, you are facing two stands: the stands of the two superpowers. Moscow even put some question marks on your concept of an international conference. As it says, it wants an effective international conference, while the United States has not decided what stand it will adopt so far. How would you face such an obstacle, as it is one of the most important obstacles?

[Al-Masri] With respect to the U.S. stand, everyone knows that the United States, so far, has not agreed to our concept of an international conference in the manner that we propose. Although a slight change has taken place in the U.S. stand, it continues to largely differ from our concept of an international conference.

As for the USSR, you know that some 2 week ago I visited Moscow and met with Foreign Minister Gromyko. I clearly and sincerely explained to him our concept of an international conference. I do not believe that there is any difference between our concept and that of the USSR on this conference. We are serious and mean what we say in public on the issue of an international conference. I do not believe that there should be any difference on this issue. We call for a real international conference, not a fictitious one, that will include the parties concerned in the Arab-Israeli conflict and will include the permanent UN Security Council members. Without doubt, the USSR is one of these countries.

Since we began supporting this concept, we have not deviated from it and have not changed it, in spite of the opposition this concept is facing from some countries, including the United States.

[Darwish] But why does Moscow refuse to meet you as a joint delegation? It receives the Jordanian foreign minister and PLO Political Department head separately, but refuses to receive you as a joint delegation.

[Al-Masri] Moscow has some reservations in this regard. However, we hope and I believe that we will be able to overcome this obstacle very soon.

[Darwish] Do you believe that the Vienna talks and the U.S.-Soviet talks could cover the Middle East and possibly slightly activate the situation?

[Al-Masri] It seems to me that the Middle East, or rather the two superpowers' agreement on the Middle East, is part of the moves to activate the international situation as a whole. Neither the United States nor the USSR can agree or talk in depth on the Middle East in the absence of East-West rapprochment. Although we encourage and hope to see such a rapprochment between the two superpowers, it seems that progress in this field with regard to the Middle East is very slow. What took place between the U.S. and Soviet officials in Vienna and the subsequent meeting between the two foreign ministers did not create any change in the stands of either country. It was merely an exchange of views.

[Darwish] This is as far as the international situation is concerned in general. What about the Arab situation? There is very severe criticism of this agreement in a number of capitals, especially Damascus, which strongly opposes this agreement and makes its downfall its first priority. There are also many difficulties facing the convocation of an Arab conference, particularly at summit level. Perhaps ministerial level meetings will also become difficult to convene. How will you confront this problem?

[Al-Masri] First of all, as far as Arab support for the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is concerned, I can say that we are very satisfied with the level of Arab support. Although no open official statements have been made by many Arab countries, there stands indicate support for this agreement. These countries, and they are numerous, conveyed their approval and views to many non-Arab countries. We regret that the Syrian stand is what it is. We do not know why such a great uproar is made when two Arab sides agree on something, especially since this agreement is not aimed against anyone.

We, Jordan and the PLO, explained our opinion on this issue on several occasions. The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is not the cause for this paralysis and the Arab meetings. [As heard] There are only one or two Arab countries that do not want any joint Arab action to take place without their approval, knowledge, or even their guidance. However, the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is now based on a solid foundation and enjoys very strong support from the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples and the Palestinian cadres, particularly in the West Bank. Arab support is, as I have said, very acceptable. International support is also very acceptable. We must continue with the move on which we and the Palestinians are embarking in order to attract further support. We are very optimistic about this.

[Darwish] However, if the Arab paralysis or lack of action continues, will you declare the confederation in advance, or will the confederation be established to give a greater degree of freedom of movement?

[Al-Masri] We have agreed on the establishment of a confederation. Jordan and the PLO are principally concerned with this matter. We must leave matters to circumstances. We must not talk now about what will happen in 1 or 2 years. However, we must say that we call for joint Arab action and for Arab support for this agreement. We, Jordan and the PLO, are eager to pursue this course. Thus, you will find us at every Arab meeting calling for raising the level of representation during these meetings and calling for convening summit conferences. Indeed, we are willing to propose the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement for discussion during any Arab meeting. We are convinced of what we have done and that it is the correct course.

[Darwish] What about the forthcoming activities of the joint delegation?

[Al-Masri] As I have said at the beginning of our conversation, Paris is the third stop. The purpose of these joint visits is to tour the five permanent member states of the UN Security Council. This has been achieved to a certain degree. We await a visit to London which has not yet been decided. A visit to the USSR may preceded or follow this visit. We cannot at present decide on the visit to Washington. However, we will visit the Vatican and the pope will receive the delegation very soon. Moreover, we will make another visit to the new EEC chairman, Luxembourg. We also plan to meet with the European parliament and perhaps visit India, which is the current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement.

[Darwish] Thank you.

Bethlehem Mayor Interviewed on European Tour

JN290840 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 29 Jun 85 pp 1, 25

[By Majid 'Asfur]

[Text] Amman — Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj has said that the Jordanian-Palestinian joint move based on the Amman agreement and the principle of exchanging land for peace presented by His Majesty King Husayn has the support and positive understanding of a number of European leaders and polticians in addition to the EEC leaders. In a statement to *AL-RA'Y* after returning to Amman from a recent European tour to Britain, the FRG, Sweden, Italy, Belgium, and the Vatican, Frayj said that he explained to His Holiness Pope John Paul II and to the officials in the countries he visited that his majesty the king's steps, as well as the efforts exerted by Jordan and the PLO to achieve a just and permanent peace in the region, enjoy support from the citizens in the occupied territory. He said that there is complete agreement in the occupied territory on the Jordanian-Palestinian accord and on the PLO's right to select members of the Palestinian side to the joint delegation to hold talks with the United States in order to give momentum to peace efforts in the region.

Frayj added that he also explained the difficult circumstances under which the citizens in the occupied territory live and the dangers of settlements.

The Bethlehem mayor said that he asked the officials in the EEC to grant $200 million annually to develop services in the West Bank. He said that the officials promised to study this request.

Klibi Informs EEC Summit on Mideast Issues

LD290927 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, has addressed a message to the presidents and prime ministers of the EEC member countries who are holding a summit conference in Milan, Italy.

In his message the Arab League secretary general informed the European leaders of the most important Arab issues which need consolidated and concentrated international efforts in order for solutions to them to be found. He pointed out in particular that the Palestinian issue and the Middle East crisis are going through a critical stage at this difficult time. He stressed that now more than ever the available opportunities for peace have to be seized before it is too late, and that the Arab countries cannot at present continue to stress their readiness to put an end to the existing conflict between themselves and Israel and to establish a comprehensive and permanent peace. [sentence as heard]

The secretary general pointed out that the Fes summit resolution was a clear expression of the sincere Arab wish to establish peace based on the principles approved by the international community.

Chedli Klibi pointed out that the Lebanese crisis is going through new developments which call for concern, while the efforts to achieve reconciliation among the various Lebanese sects are approaching success. He pointed out that this crisis is getting more acute due to the problem of the Israeli occupation of parts of the Lebanese territory under the cover of hireling forces which were formed by Israel and which Israel uses as a tool for obstructing the reconciliation efforts and for assaulting the UN forces.

Concerning the Iran-Iraq war, the secretary general said that Iraq has responded to all the peace initiatives which have been issued in various quarters and has announced its constant readiness to accept a just settlement according to international law.

Qaddumi: Syrians Responsible for Camp Massacres

JN301815 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, has stressed that our red line is our camps, and he who works for the sake of Palestine cannot shell or destroy the camps. In a speech delivered the day before yesterday at the opening session of the central council of the general federation of Palestinian doctors and pharmacists, Brother Abu al-Lutf held the Syrian regime responsible for the massacre in the Palestinian camps and for what has taken place and what is taking place against the Palestinian revolution from 1976 until now. Brother Abu al-Lutf recalled the Tall al-Za'tar massacres and the 1982 war which sought to destroy the Palestinian revolution. He said that all these attempts failed in front of the steadfastness of the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters. Brother Abu al-lutf affirmed that our decision will continue to be independent. He said: We will fight all those who attempt to undermine the Palestinian gun.

PLO Issues Statement on Siege on Beirut Camps

JN291726 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 29 Jun 85

["Text" of statement issued by PLO on 28 June]

[Text] The military siege and security cordone are still imposed on the Palestinian camps in Beirut. The camp citizens — women, children, and men — are being prevented from entering or leaving the camps unless they obtain permits from the Amal movement militias and the Lebanese Army. These citizens are being exposed to humiliating searches and interrogation. The Amal militias and the Lebanese Army are still preventing medical and food supplies from entering the camps, including children's food and medical supplies. At the same time, a big conspiracy is being carried out against PLO cadres, particularly the cadres of the PLO, the DFLP, and organizations committed to the PLO. Syrian intelligence elements are torturing and interrogating these cadres in a brutal manner. Some of these leading cadres have been transferred to the Syrian intelligence headquarters.

While warning against the continuation of these criminal attacks against our Palestinian people and cadres who are besieged in the Palestinian camps in Beirut and Lebanon, the PLO holds the Syrian regime and its agent tools fully responsible for these actions.

PLO Statement Warns Against 'Brutal Attacks'

JN301822 Baghdad Vocie of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 30 Jun 85

["Text" of statement issued by the PLO on 29 June]

[Text] The agent Amal movement militias and the Lebanese Army forces, backed by the Syrian intelligence service, continue to prevent medical and food supplies from entering our camps in Beirut. These forces also continue brutal attacks against Palestinian citizens in Beirut. The Amal movement and the Lebanese 6th Brigade elements stormed several Palestinian houses in West Beirut yesterday. These elements attacked houses and their residents and arrested a number of Palestinian citizens.

The PLO issued a statement yesterday in this regard. The following is the text of the statement:

With the support of the Syrian intelligence service, the Amal movement and 6th Brigade forces have escalated their brutal aggressions against Palestinian citizens in Beirut. The elements of this brigade and the Amal forces stormed several houses belonging to civilian Palestinians in West Beirut at dawn today. These forces attacked these houses and their inhabitants and arrested a number of Palestinian citizens.

The PLO warns of the seriousness of these attacks and arrests against Palestinian citizens in desperate attempts to strike at the steadfastness of our Palestinian people, whether they live in West Beirut or the Palestinian camps. The PLO also warns against these agent forces' continuing to implement plans seeking to achieve objectives that Zionist Sharon failed to achieve. Their objectives are to expel our people and force them to leave by use of continued terror against women and children.

At the same time, medical and food supplies are still prevented from entering our camps. The Amal movement militias and the 6th Brigade are still continuing hostile acts against camp citizens and restricting their freedom of movement to and from these camps.

'National Guard' Commander in Lebanon Killed

JN281906 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces detonated an explosive charge yesterday in Bayt Labib under a car belonging to the commander of the so-called National Guard, which is financed and backed by occupation forces, in the so-called security zone in southern Lebanon. The car was destroyed and the commander of the so-called National Guard and one of his aides were killed. The heroes of the joint forces also launched a machinegun and rocket attack yesterday against a military position belonging to the agent militias in the central sector of southern Lebanon. A number of the agent position's elements were either killed or wounded.

PLO Official Invited to Visit North Korea

LD281804 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1514 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Tunis, 28 Jun (KUNA) — The head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization today received an invitation to visit North Korea. The Palestine news agency, WAFA, reported that the ambassaodr of North Korea to Tunisia conveyed the invitation when he met him at the headquarters of the organisation's Political Department in Tunis.

Spokesman Details Anti-Israeli Operations

JN281753 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestine Revolution Forces' General Command has stated the following:

Upon the instructions of the General Command, one of our fighter groups launched an incendiary bomb attack yesterday morning against a Zionist military vehicle at the entrance of Bayt Jala in the occupied West Bank. The vehicle was burned and a number of Zionists sustained injuries. The Zionist enemy radio admitted the operation, but claimed, as usual, that no losses were sustained. It said that its forces rushed to the scene of the operation, imposed a curfew on the city, and began a search-and-arrest campaign against Palestinian citizens. Our group returned safely to base. It is a revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestine Revolution Forces' General Command

The military spokesman for the Palestine Revolution Forces' General Command also stated the following:

A high-explosive timed charge, planted by one of our heroic revolutionaries inside a gas storage tank at the industrial complex in Ashqelon, exploded the day before yesterday. The charge exploded as a Zionist bomb disposal expert was trying to transfer it to another location. The Palestinian spokesman said that the Zionist bomb disposal expert sustained serious injuries. Moreover, the storage tank sustained massive damage. It is a revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestine Revolution Forces' General Command

GULF AFFAIRS

Shipping Official Denies Arms on Detained Ship

GF281150 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 27 Jun 85 p 5

[Text] An official of the United Arab Shipping Company, owners of the Kuwait-registered *Al-Muharraq* which is detained in Iranian waters, affirmed yesterday that the general cargo vessel had no arms shipments aboard and was carrying no goods for Iraq.

The official, who did not want to be named, said the vessel was transporting "purely commercial cargo" from Europe for ports in Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait when seized by the Iranians last Thursday in the Gulf of Oman and before entering the Strait of Hormuz.

The 23,800-ton *Al-Muharraq*, manned by 13 British and Arab officers and 22 sailors from Bangladesh was intercepted by Iranian navy patrols and forced to Iranian waters, where it has been held for almost a week.

Reportage on GCC Trade Committee Conference

Conference Begins in Riyadh

GF291252 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] The GCC trade cooperation committee, which consists of GCC trade ministers, began its meetings at the GCC General Secretariat in Riyadh at noon today.

In an opening speech, Jasim al-Khurafi, Kuwaiti minister of finance and economy and meeting chairman, expressed pleasure at the convening of the meetings in the Kingdom. He referred to the meetings of the Trade Ministry under secretaries which achieved the results expected; the technical and formal aspects of the projects, by which the concerned parties should abide, were discussed at those meetings. In his speech he said: The directives of the GCC leaders require us to move forward and issue the studied resolutions and recommendations that can be are implemented to support the march of cooperation and coordination among the GCC states and to form a nucleus for the unity of our Arab world in the future.

Kuwaiti Minister on Conference

GF300740 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] The GCC trade ministers last night concluded their fourth session, which began in Riyadh earlier yesterday.

Kuwaiti Finance and Economy Minister Jasim al-Khurafi said that the GCC trade ministers have agreed on the manner in which to deal with food reserves and discussed coordination among the GCC countries on the purchase of foodstuffs.

In a press statement following the conclusion of the meetings, Al-Khurafi said that it has been agreed to establish a trade arbitration center in the GCC countries as part of the chambers of commerce in the member countries.

He added that the GCC secretariat is coordinating with the chambers of commerce to establish this center.

He described the work of the trade cooperation committee as fruitful. He said the ministers have been able to discuss all the issues on the agenda.

The appointment of Dr Khalid al-Khalaf, secretary general of the Saudi Institution for Specifications and Standards, to be secretary general of the GCC Institution for Specifications and Standards, has been approved during the third meeting of the Board of Directors of the GCC Institution for Specifications and Standards which was held in conjunction with the meetings of the Trade Cooperation Committee.

UAE Minister on Conference

GF301544 Manama WAKH in English 1510 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Jun (WAKH) — United Arab Emirates Minister of Economy and Trade Sayf al-Jarwan affirmed that the decisions adopted by the GCC Trade Cooperation Committee at its meeting in Riyadh yesterday constitute an important step on the road of crystallizing a comprehensive cooperation among the council's member states in various fields. The committee concluded its deliberations in the Saudi capital, Riyadh, yesterday evening.

Al-Jarwan, who returned home this morning after leading the UAE delegation to the committees meeting, pointed out that the decision adopted by the committee, recording the establishing of food strategic reserves in the GCC states, was very important for achieving food security in the region in the framework of Arab food security. He added that the committee presented a recommendation in this respect to the concerned parties in the council for approving the establishment of the food stockpiling in the region.

The GCC Trade Cooperation Committee, which comprises trade ministers from the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman and Bahrain, also adopted a number of other resolutions on boosting trade cooperation among the council's member states, prominent among which was the setting up of arbitration commission on trade disputes among the GCC member states.

He also said that the committee reviewed the developments of the negotiations between the council's Secretariat General and European Common Market group on exporting Gulf petrochemicals to the European states.

The committee among other things, approved the holding of the second GCC trade exhibition in Muscat, Oman, next December.

BAHRAIN

Premier Urges GCC Reconsideration of USSR Ties

LD281835 Kuwait KUNA in English 1725 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] London, June 28 (KUNA) — Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah was quoted here as saying member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council should reconsider their relations with the Soviet Union "since it is a superpower just like the U.S."

The Bahraini premier said in a press interview "it is necessary that we re-examine our policies, and it is in the interest of the region's countries to establish diplomatic relations with all nations."

Shaykh Khalifah, whose country and four other GCC states have no diplomatic relations with Moscow, said "the Soviet Union is a superpower that has political clout which can be felt around the world."

Kuwait is the only member in the six-nation GCC that maintains diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Other GCC states are Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Oman, the United Arab Emirates in addition to Bahrain.

In his interview with the London-based *AL-SAYYAD* weekly, Shaykh Khalifah said Kuwait needs support following recent events in that Arab country.

In reference to the May 25 criminal attack on the motorcade of his higness the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Khalifah said "it is unfortunate that such events happen in Kuwait," asserting that those acts are carried out by foreign elements.

Shaykh Khalifah added that "we can curb many dangers if we had better security coordination among us."

On the Iraq-Iran war, the prime minister expressed concern over the bloodshed. "It is just like fire in dry grass. It can extend and become uncontrollable unless good intentions are shown."

The GCC states are continuing their efforts to end the tragedy on the north of the Gulf he said.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ Notes Reagan Statement

GF281820 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 28 Jun 85 pp 1, 4

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] The hijacking of the U.S. plane and the holding of hostages in Beirut has undoubtedly impeded the peace moves designed to revive the peace process in the Middle East. With increasing optimism for solving this accidental crisis, interviews focused on these moves. Within these interviews is U.S. President Reagan's statement to the Jordanian paper *SAWT AL-SHA'B*.

U.S. envoy Richard Murphy was expected to arrive in Amman in mid-June for talks concerning the composition of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The next step was to schedule negotiations before the end of the year, as hoped for by the United States and others. The month of June is drawing to an end and Murphy did not come, thus all moves are at a standstill.

The publication of President Regan's interview yesterday renews discussion on the peace moves and their goals. Reagan called on the Arab countries to provide greater backing for the Jordanian move toward peace, yet he himself does not provide adequate support for this move. He still rejects the convocation of the international peace conference on the Middle East. He still rejects dealing with the PLO, a principle in the dispute.

There is evidence in President Reagan's statement which indicates anew that the goals of the Arab countries are different from those of the United States. In addition to Reagan's indication that only direct negotiations can attain peace, he referred to territorial concessions as a means to ensure defendable borders. This is certainly regarded as a superpower's support for the demands of one of the sides — the Israeli enemy. This enemy is keen to keep the territories it controls by force under the pretext of security needs. This very unjust support will be the rock on which all the peace moves will be wrecked once these moves go into motion after this temporary standstill.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ Denies Iranian Protection Offer

GF281222 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 28 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Tehran radio has reported that Iran has offered to cooperate with Bahrain in protecting Bahrain against any foreign threats. The radio said that 'Abbas Shokuhi, the Iranian charge d'affaires in Bahrain, made the offer when he conveyed a message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i to Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ can confirm, on the basis of information from reliable sources, that the report is totally untrue and that the Iranian president's message to the amir dealt only with Iran's opposition to the war on the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut as well as the Iraqi-Iranian war.

KUWAIT

Palestinian 'Suicide Squads' Complete Training

LD301148 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1009 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Kuwait 30 Jun (KUNA) — *AL-RA'Y AL-'AAM* stated today that the first group of Palestinian suicide squads took place during the past few days in an interesting [word indistinct] review which the Palestinian revolution had not witnessed before. [sentence as received] It quoted an unnamed Palestinian source as saying that the suicide squad which completed an extraordinary course numbered 32 men and 7 women. It said that this group took the oath of death for suicide operations, which will be witnessed not only in the Middle East, but will go beyond the region to non-Israeli targets, interests, and symbols.

The source did not rule out conducting operations against Arabs "which plotted" against the Palestinian revolution, but declined to disclose those who plotted against the revolution. The Palestinian source said that the suicide squads will assume the organizational name Al-Ard [The Land], that this is the first group to graduate, that there are other groups training in an intensive and vigorous manner, and that Al-Ard will remain underground.

Interior Ministry on Security, Deportations
LD301217 Kuwait KUNA in English 0924 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Kuwait, June 30 (KUNA) — Kuwait's interior minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad was quoted here Sunday as denying that the recently introduced security measures were nervous reactions or moves based on mere suspicion and malicious rumours

In an interview with today's edition of the Kuwaiti *RISALAH* weekly, Shaykh Nawwaf also dismissed reports of arbitrary arrests. He at the same time, left no doubt that "Kuwait will never tolerate to harbour ill-intentioned people who might use this country as a staging point for their evil purposes".

Internal security in Kuwait has been notably beefed up in the wake of an abortive attempt on the life of H.H. the amir last May 25.

The interior minister made it clear, however, that Kuwait still welcomes "each honest expatriate", adding that aliens in the country are being evaluated according to their conduct not nationality.

Kuwait's interior minister told the weekly recent deportations stemmed from "just statutes" and that expulsion from the country was counted on a person's proven membership of any group or organization seeking to undermine Kuwait's security or terrorize its people.

Another major cause for deportation is violation of (residence) regulations, the minister said.

Affirming that deportation was not confined to certain nationalities, Shaykh Nawwaf noted that tens of thousands of people live peacefully in Kuwait though many of them belong to nationalities Kuwait is rumoured to be standing against.

"Kuwait is the home for all Arabs as it embraces all the aspirations of the Arab nation with the same vehemence with which it backs Arab national causes, including preserving Arab solidarity in the face of the nation's true enemies," the minister said.

Official Meets With UK Assistant Under Secretary
LD291755 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1617 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Jun (KUNA) — The head of the Political Department at the Foreign Ministry, Mr Khalid Muhammad al-Ja'far conferred here today with the British assistant under secretary of state for Middle East affairs, Mr Stephen Egerton.

Mr Ja'far said to KUNA that during the meeting they discussed bilateral relations, developments in the region and the developments in the Iraq-Iran war.

The meeting was attended by the British ambassador to Kuwait, Peter James Scott Moon.

Mr Egerton is visiting Kuwait during a tour of a number of the cowntries of the region, during which he has visited Tehran and Baghdad.

OMAN

Minister Sends Shultz Message on Hijacking
GF291326 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, has sent a message to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The message expressed the Sultanate's denunciation of the hijacking of the U.S. plane and the detention of hostages and called on the international community to rise against these terrorist acts.

The message was conveyed by Omani charge d'affaires in Washington (?'Ali al-Zubayr).

'UMAN Comments on Morality of Hijacking
GF301352 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0910 GMT 30 Jun 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 30 Jun (WAKH) — In Oman, *'UMAN* today comments on the hijacking of the U.S. plane and the denunciation by Oman of this operation and its urging of the international community to firmly confront these terrorist acts.

The newspaper points out that the message by Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, to the U.S. secretary of state emphasized the condemnation and denunciation by Oman of the hijacking of the U.S. plane, which has been parked in Beirut for 2 weeks while its innocent passengers remained detained.

The paper says that the hijacking of the U.S. plane is contrary to moral and humanitarian conduct. International condemnation has been proportional to the effect this issue has had on the world. The potential for danger has caused a fear that dissipates one's sense of peace and security, and gives free rein to the passions of those who use terrorism and violence to achieve their goals, if they have any goals at all. The operation also has no connection with any human or Arab-Islamic morals. As far as we know, it thus far has not achieved the slightest satifaction of the demands. Rather it has provoked international resentment against the original issue, the justice of which the hijackers expected to demonstrate to the world.

In conclusion the paper says that terrorism will never be a means to achieve noble aims and will never become a method to achieve rights. The just causes in Lebanon and the Arab region have another road for achieving their goals. It is more becoming if the world understands and sympathizes with Arab causes without resorting to terrorism and barbarity, because this is unacceptable and not condoned by our morals, traditions, and noble qualities. It is more appropriate — if these causes are to assume a good and just reputation in the world — for the Arab countries to unanimously adopt such measures as will sever the arm of disorder and sabotage from the shoulder.

QATAR

Turkey's Ozal Meets With Heir Apparent

GF281815 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1802 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Doha, 28 Jun (WAKH) — Official talks began here today between Qatar under Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and defense minister, and Turkey under Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who is making a brief visit to Qatar.

During the talks, which were attended by a number of senior officials of the two countries, they reviewed bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries. They also exchanged views on issues of mutual interest.

Ozal Departs Qatar

GF281853 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1830 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Doha, 28 Jun (WAKH) — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal left Doha today after concluding a brief visit to Qatar en route to the PRC.

Iranian Envoy Delivers Khamene'i Message

GF301346 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, deputy amir and heir apparent, has received a written message addressed to his highness the amir from President 'Ali Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The message was delivered by Mohammad Taqi Mashayekh, charge d'affaires at the Iranian Embassy in Doha, when the deputy amir and heir apparent received him at his office in Al-Dawhah Palace at 1030 today.

QNA has learned that the message deals with current developments in the region.

Amir Departs on Trip to Europe

GF290814 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0618 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Doha, 29 Jun (WAKH) — Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani left Doha for Europe this morning. He was seen off by Deputy Amir and Heir Apparent Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani.

SAUDI ARABIA

AL-BILAD Comments on TWA Hijacking

GF300922 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0730 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 30 Jun (SPA) — On the hijacking of the U.S. plane and the hostages' release, the newspaper *AL-BILAD* said in its editorial today that hijack operations are exploited by Zionist organizations to serve their goals and distort the Arab image in the international community.

The paper indicated that there are plenty of political and guerrilla [fida'iya] measures to deal with numerous situations and which give good impressions of Arab moves in the international arena to solve such crises.

Bahraini Heir Apparent Departs Dhahran

GF291036 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0950 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Dhahran, 29 Jun (SPA) — Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force, left Dhahran for home today after a private visit to the Kingdom.

Foreign Minister Departs for Casablanca

GF301414 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1335 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 30 Jun (SPA) — Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal left Al-Ta'if for Casablanca today. SPA has learned that his highness will meet with King Hassan II of Morocco and will deliver a message to him from His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The message deals with new Arab developments and current issues in the Middle East.

UAE

Editorials on Detention of U.S. Hostages

GF300916 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0625 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Jun (WAM) — In their editorials today two local newspapers asserted that the United States is the party responsible for the continued detention of the U.S. hostages in Beirut because of its intransigence and refusal to even talk with the parties which have assumed responsibility for the hostages at the time when it strongly opposes the convening of an international conference to deal with the Middle East question.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* said that by refusing to make a pledge not to attack Lebanon following the release of the hostages, the United States has obstructed their release. It believes that such a pledge harms its pride as a great power.

The paper wondered: "Is it not the right of small countries to be assured of their security particularly vis-a-vis the stands of a great power like the United States, which has a history of ill repute, particularly in Lebanon which cannot forget what happened in 1958 and later in 1982?"

The paper said that when U.S. President Reagan referred to terrorism in his latest statements, he did not distinguish between those who initiate violence and those respond to violence with violence, and he was not referring to individuals who hijacked a plane, but to whole peoples who demand right and dignity.

In conclusion the paper called on the United States to change its ideas, lexicon, and movements if it wants to be a strong and great United States. However, if it insists on its method, then it does not have the right to expect others to accept it, because the size of great powers is not measured by the size of their big sticks and their ability to use force, but by the size of their cultural contribution.

Al-Shariqah-based newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* said that the United States uses two scales in all its stands, one for itself and its interests, and another for other people. The paper remarked that while the U.S. Administration has been seeking to transform the plane hijacking into an international crisis, it strongly objects to the holding of an international conference on the Middle East.

The paper added: "The United States refuses even to talk with the parties which came forward and assumed responsibility for the hostages, and rejects what it describes as submission to the hijackers' demands. At the same time it insists that the Arabs must negotiate separately with Israel, thus conveniently forgetting the killing, piracy, and all the acts condemned by international law which the Israeli enemy practices against the Arabs. It does not hesitate to support this enemy and use its muscle in economic siege and direct intervention and the flexing of muscles when the Arabs merely raise a voice against U.S. intransigence."

In conclusion the paper said that the United States possesses a split personality. It indicated that this is not strange for a country "some of whose founders were outlaws rejected by the European societies."

PDRY

Joint Military Committee Meets in Aden

GF291618 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] The joint military committee of the two parts of the homeland held its first meeting for 1985 in Aden today. Brother Lieutenant Colonel 'Abd al-Wasi' Sallam, deputy interior minister led the PDRY side and Brother Lieutenant Colonel 'Ali Salah, deputy chief of staff and member of the standing committee in the northern part of the homeland, led the YAR side.

At the beginning of the meeting, Brother Lieutenant Colonel 'Abd al-Wasi' Sallam gave an address during which he welcomed the brothers, the leaders, and members of the YAR side of the committee. He said that the meetings of the military committee are held on schedule, which emphasizes that the coordination of unity between the two parts of the homeland are proceeding firmly, and that the new structures of unity, represented by the Yemeni Supreme Council and the Joint Ministerial Council and Secretariat, grow stronger each day as a result of the joint efforts by the leaders of the two parts of the homeland. The leaders are represented by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland.

He added that during this session the Military Committee will continue discussions of the issues from the previous session which deal with the aspects of the interior ministries' work in both parts of the homeland.

Brother Lieutenant Colonel 'Ali Salah then gave an address. He affirmed that the work of the march of unity in both parts of the homeland has completed many of the tasks entrusted to it and that it will maintain the same serious spirit which prevailed throughout its session.

Members of the YAR side arrived in Aden earlier today. They were received by Brother Lieutenant Colonel 'Abd al-Wasi' Sallam and a number of senior commanders in the Armed Forces and popular police.

Chairman Receives YAR Official

GF302040 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, this evening received Brother Lieutenant Colonel 'Ali Salah, deputy chief of staff, member of the Standing Committee, and head of the North Yemeni side of the Joint Military Committee, which is holding its current session in Aden.

Brother Lt Col 'Ali Salah conveyed a message to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad from his Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland dealing with the progress of the coordination of unity between the two countries.

The meeting was attended by Brother Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, minister of state for unity affairs; Lieutenant Colonel 'Abd al-Wasi' Sallam, deputy interior minister and head of the PDRY side of the Joint Military Committee; and Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad Haysam, deputy chief of staff. During the meeting the brother secretary general was briefed on the results of the current session of the military committee in Aden within the framework of the tasks entrusted to it by the Yemeni Supreme Council. The brother secretary general expressed satisfaction with the positive results reached by the committee. He stressed that the regular and continuous meetings of the joint committees aimed at consolidating the coordination of unity between the parts of Yemen in various fields reflect the success of the joint efforts of the leaders of the two parts which emerge from the noble objectives of the 26 September and 14 October revolutions and the aspirations of our Yemeni people in progress and unity. He reemphasized that the competent organs in the southern part are committed to implementing all unity agreements to materialize the national responsibility they shoulder. He expressed confidence that the joint efforts and the continuation of coordination, meetings, and consultations with his brother, Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, will witness new horizons of unity cooperation in the future.

For their part, the heads of the two sides to the Joint Military Committee expressed satisfaction at the results of the committee's meeting and at the brotherly atmosphere of unity which prevailed during the course of the meeting. They said that the meeting reflects the high spirit of responsibility shown by the two parts for implementing the resolutions of the Yemeni Supreme Council.

Official Receives PLO, DFLP Representatives

GF291344 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Brother Staff Brigadier General 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the YSP Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, received separately in his office today Brother 'Abbas Zaki, PLO representative in Aden, and Abu al-'Izz, representative of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. During his meetings, the situation in the Arab and international arenas, particularly the developments of the Palestinian question, was reviewed. Brother 'Ali 'Antar reaffirmed the PDRY stand which supports the just struggle of the Arab Palestinian people for the sake of achieving their legitimate rights and establishing an independent state under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

Hungarian Envoy Delivers Message From Kadar

GF291356 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, has received a message addressed to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, from Comrade Janos Kadar, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, dealing with bilateral relations.

The message was delivered during Borther 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir's meeting in his office today with the comrade Hungarian charge d'affaires.

DPRK Vice President Makes Stopover Visit

GF281737 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1741 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Workers Party of Korea and DPRK vice president, today stopped over at Aden International Airport on his way back to his country. He was received and bid farewell by Brother Muhammad 'Ali 'Mayah, deputy foreign minister; a number of Foreign Ministry officials; and Comrade Myong Chang-son, DPRK Ambassador in Aden.

YAR

Reportage on Visit of DPRK Official

Official Arrives in Sanaa

GF291348 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the PDRK Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, arrived in Sanaa today on a 5-day visit to our country. He will meet with a number of officials in the Constituent People's Council.

Talks Begin in Sanaa

GF301854 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Talks between the YAR Constituent People's Council and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] began in Sanaa this morning. The YAR Constitutent People's Council side was chaired by Brother Yusuf al-Suhari, deputy chairman of the council and member of the Standing Committee. The DPRK side was chaired by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee.

At the beginning of the session Brother Yusuf al-Suhari delivered a speech in which he welcomed the DPRK delegation and hailed the strong relations between the two friendly countries. He briefly explained the achievements of our country under the leadership of the immortal 26 September Revolution in the fields of development and democracy and the progress of reuniting the two parts of Yemen.

The brother deputy chairman of the Constituent People's Council spoke about the roles being played by our country in the Arab and international arenas, especially our country's position toward the Palestinian issue, the war in Lebanon, the Iraqi-Iranian war, and many other current international issues.

He also expressed our country's appreciation for the DPRK's position toward our people and the victorious 26 September Revolution and toward Arab issues, foremost of which is the Palestinian issue.

Mubarak Addresses NDP on Defense of Democracy

NC290309 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] The NDP parliamentary group met today in the headquarters of the Central Agency for Mobilization and Census. The session was chaired by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, and was also attended by Prime Minister Kamal Hasan ‘Ali, People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif‘at al-Mahjub, and Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi ‘Abd al-Hakim.

According to Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif, President Mubarak made a special effort to meet the NDP legislators before the end of the parliamentary session. Al-Sharif said that Mubarak emphasized what he said during his recent speech to the national symposium on local government. This included his assertion that our people should remain alert and that every citizen should assume his share of the responsibility for defending the security of our country.

According to Al-Sharif, Mubarak noted that there are those who hate to see Egypt prosper since Egypt's democracy, freedom of expression, rule of law, judicial independence, and stability have turned our country into a model that frightens them.

The president asked the deputies and people's elected leaders to get in touch with their constituents. This will allow them to ensure that every citizen is aware of the important part he plays in defending the achievements of democracy and our other accomplishments. These, he noted, were made possible by the people's effort and funds, and were designed to improve our standard of living and to relieve economic hardship, in line with our development plan.

The president pointed out that there are some who want to prevent Egypt from assuming its role as the largest state in the region. They do not want it to be the champion of Arab issues, as befits its history and influence, in all international forums.

The information minister reported that the president asked the NDP parliamentarians to take the initiative everywhere and to assume their responsibilities. The president said: We will not tolerate any deviation, excess, or imposition of tutelage over our people. Mubarak noted that we can achieve this goal by enlightening our people, and he added that this is the job of parliamentarians. The president asserted that the individual citizen should safeguard democracy, which guarantees his safety, peace of mind, and the security of his family.

The president said: The Egyptian citizen feels his freedom everywhere. He knows he is safe in his home and that he is free of the terror associated with dictatorship and totalitarianism. The information minister also highlighted the president's assertion that democracy exposes all forms of deviation and corruption. A number of our neighbors have autocratic, dictatorial, and totalitarian systems. They want the freedom and democracy enjoyed by the Egyptian people to fail.

President Mubarak continued: I am neither Jamal ‘Abd al-Nasir nor Anwar al-Sadat. I am Egypt's current president. I was chosen by the people and I have my own way of making the decisions that guard the interests of each Egyptian and the security and stability of the entire nation. He said: We are going through a time that requires unity on our home front, between both the majority and the opposition. We must not allow any foreign power to exploit our democratic environment, and we must all be concerned with the public interest.

The president added: We do not submit to any power, nor do we allow any interference in our affairs. We reject all forms of pressure. Let every Egyptian know that our country's will remains intact, and that no one can harm the supreme interest of our homeland.

The president warned that Egypt would teach a hard lesson to any country that attempted to interfere in Egyptian affairs.

Safwat al-Sharif said that the president also explained the results of his visit to Sudan. He added that the People's Assembly will conduct Egypt's first debate of the civil affairs Law. This will ensure its promulgation in accordance with Islamic Shari‘a.

On support for the propagation of Islam, the president asked the government to supply the necessary funds in the new budget and to provide preachers and imams for every mosque. This will allow them to do their job, which is to spread the Islamic call and prepare the virtuous Muslim.

Sudanese Trade Minister Arrives in Cairo 29 Jun

NC292239 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2225 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 29 June (MENA) — A Sudanese trade delegation, led by Sid Ahmad al-Sayyid, minister of trade, cooperation, and supply, arrived in Cairo tonight on a 5-day visit.

Upon arrival, the Sudanese minister said that during the visit he will follow up the implementation of the trade protocol signed between the two countries. He will meet with Minister of Economy Dr Sultan Abu ‘Ali to discuss boosting economic relations and increasing the volume of trade between Egypt and Sudan. He will also meet with Minister of Supply Dr Naji Abu Shatlah.

The Sudanese minister was met at Cairo Airport by Minister of Economy Dr Sultan Abu ‘Ali.

Ties With Iraq Reportedly To Be Restored

LD300940 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0802 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Kuwait, 30 Jun (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti paper *AL-QABAS* stated today that President Saddam Husayn will visit Cairo next week to announce from Cairo the resumption of Iraqi-Egyptian relations, which have been severed since the spring of 1979.

The member of the RCC [Revolutionary Command Council] and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan visited Cairo a few days ago, signing agreements on Iraqi-Egyptian bilateral cooperation in several fields.

The newspaper quoted unnamed observers as saying that Iraqi officials visited Cairo and explained to the Egyptian side that Baghdad will resume relations with Cairo if the forthcoming Arab summit conference fails to make a decision concerning the severed Arab-Egyptian relations.

Egyptian President Husni Mubarak visited Baghdad together with King Husayn of Jordan early this year. He said then that Egyptian-Iraqi relations are fraternal and that the resumption of diplomatic relations is merely a routine measure.

Ambassador Wahbih Views Elat Free Trade Zone

JN290805 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 29 Jun 85 p 28

[Text] Amman — *AL-DUSTUR* — Answering a question on the Israeli Knesset's approval of a new law on establishing a free trade zone in Elat that includes the Tabah area, Egyptian ambassador in Amman Ihab Wahbih has said that the 25 April 1980 agreement defined the status of Tabah. Any change or attempt to change this status is illegal and unacceptable, and does not bind Egypt to anything until the issue of border demarcation is resolved. The ambassador said that any step to this effect is considered a violation of the 25 April agreement.

Israeli Minister of Economics and Planning Gad Ya'aqobi stated 2 days ago that the law the Knesset approved will apply to Tabah, because it is still under the jurisdiction of the Elat municipality

1st Phase of Military Exercises With Jordan End

NC282100 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2010 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jun (MENA) — In its 29 June issue, *AL-AHRAM* reports that the first phase of joint military exercises by the Egyptian and Jordanian Armed Forces has been successfully completed. The exercises were limited to special troops from both countries, and included landing operations and mock infiltration of enemy territory.

The exercises also involved missions of the kind usually executed by shock troops. The paper says that the units participating in the operations have acquitted themselves perfectly and shown the high quality of their training.

According to the paper, these excercises are the beginning of a broader military cooperation between the two countries in the exchange of combat experiences. This cooperation will also involve joint excercises on a wider scale by other branches of the Armed Forces in both countries.

The paper notes that Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, chief of staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces, visited Jordan recently and met with senior military officials there. Military delegations from both countries have been exchanging visits since the restoration of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Jordan in September 1984, the paper adds.

AL-AHRAM Comments on TWA Airliner Hijacking

HK010130 Hong Kong AFP in English 0044 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, June 30 (AFP) — The hijacking by Lebanese Shi'ites of the TWA Boeing 727 on June 14 was an "operation" deliberately designed to "distract attention in the Arab world from the plot to massacre the Palestinians in Lebanon," the Egyptian semi-official daily *AL-AHRAM* charged here.

The paper noted that the hijacking came at a "critical time" and that it had largely benefited those responsible for the month-long siege of the Palestinian camps in Beirut: namely Nabih Birri leader of the Amal Shiite movement and Syria, his ally.

The paper said Mr. Birri whose "hands are covered with Palestinian blood, wanted to show himself to his followers as a patriot capable of defying Israel and the United States".

The editorial said Syria had "succeeded in sabotaging Arab League discussions which ended (Saturday) without any resolution on the crimes committed in the Palestinian camps".

Commentary Criticizes Libyan, Syrian Policies

NC291544 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1245 GMT 29 Jun 85

['Atif al-Ghamri commentary: "The Squandered Resources of Arab Terrorism"]

[Text] Over the past few years, a handful of Arab countries have used terrorism in international and Arab relations. They have classified people as either the tools of terror or its victims. This kind of behavior on the part of some Arab countries and governments restricts their efforts to deal with other issues. Second, it also damages their international reputations and makes them outcasts in the international community. Third, it dissipates the potential of their sons and isolates them from the Arab societies to which they belong and to which they are nationally close. In the final analysis, this behavior squanders these countries' potential and wastes their resources which are being used to finance terrorist actions instead of being used for development projects to promote progress and stability.

Both Libya and Syria represent these deviationists. They have set up camps to train deviationists. They have brought in mercenaries from other countries to collaborate with them in implementing their plans. They have killed people and have detonated bombs in other Arab countries. They have exploited a state of panic, which they have created through their behavior in the Arab world, to force other Arab countries to adopt political stands which these countries might find unacceptable. This has paralyzed the effectiveness of Arab action and has turned it into a hostage in the hands of two Arab countries. These two countries' behavior has reached a level that poses a great danger to the entire Arab nation. Each one of them supports any plot which in the end will afflict the Arab nation with heavy losses. The latest examples are the massacre of Palestinians in the Beirut camps, which was supported by Syria, and Libya's official declaration of support for Iran in its war against Iraq.

If there were to be a government in Syria and Libya that would place all the resources used to scare others and practice sabotage at the disposal of Arab coordination, a government that would spurn terrorism and replace it with political stands that would mobilize the resources behind a collective Arab effort to safeguard Arab interests, the Arab nation would then be able to solve its problems by influencing the international community. This influence depends on the resources which are now being squandered as well as on the presence of a unified and coordinated Arab stand which is currently lacking.

Commentary Assails Libyan-Iranian Agreement

NC281910 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Ahmad al-Qasir commentary: "The Libyan-Iranian agreement — Is It the Way To Liberate Palestine and Establish Arab Unity?"]

[Text] Never in its long history has the Arab nation seen such attempts to impair its destiny, damage its pan-Arab and vital issues, or implement plots of sabotage aimed at its elimination as those which it is now witnessing. These attempts are being undertaken at the hand of people who by chance have gained control of the fate of some Arab people. Foremost among these is Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, the ruler of the Libyan regime. He is an anomalous personality who is not content with simply becoming an object of ridicule or a bad symbol of every Arab person to the entire world. He is not even content with installing himself as the leader of terrorist gangs which he has recruited to act against this or that country. Instead he is now playing an overt nonnational role that is unashamedly aimed at striking a blow against the Arab nation and at deepening the present state of Arab deterioration. This deterioration itself was created by the Libyan colonel and by those who share with him the role of attacking the Palestinian revolution and dispersing it, massacring Palestinians, and paving the way for the partition of Lebanon by fanning the fire of sectarian sedition there.

The matter does not stop here since the mind of this colonel, the prophet of Arab unity, has come up with yet a new devilish idea: signing an agreement on strategic cooperation between his regime and the ruling regime in Iran. The primary aim of this agreement is to strike against fraternal Arab Iraq. What is important here is the timing of the agreement's announcement. Everyone knows about the various weapons that the Libyan and Syrian regimes have given to Iran, the latest being rockets used to hit Iraqi cities. The visits between Tehran, Damascus, and Tripoli are continuing.

The question here is: Was there a need for signing such an agreement between Al-Qadhdhafi and Iran? Why did Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian Majlis and the intransigent person in the Khomeyni regime, visit Tripoli at this particular time? This is especially questionable since we know that the Libyan foreign liaison secretary recently visited Baghdad, met with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, and discussed Al-Qadhdhafi's imaginary plans to establish Arab unity. The answer is simple and reveals the extent of the Libyan regime's hatred for the entire Arab nation.

First, the announcement of this agreement, which was concluded with the knowledge and blessing of Hafiz al-Asad, is an attempt to show some sort of unity and strength in Syrian-Libyan relations. These relations became tense and rather lukewarm after the Shi'ite Amal organization massacred the Palestinians in Beirut on an order from Syria's ruler, and, even prior to this, after it attacked the Al-Murabitun movement in Lebanon, of which al-Qadhdhafi regards himself as custodian. This is an attempt to save face, particularly after the collapse of the so-called Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. Therefore, we consider the Libyan-Iranian agreement a complement to the Damascus agreement, which was concluded with the knowledge of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, to save the alliance between those dissenting from 'Arafat and Syria. It was, subsequently, an attempt to please the Libyan colonel, a comrade in the struggle.

Second, the Iranain-Libyan agreement is a deliberate attempt to impede current efforts by the PLO and Jordan — with Egyptian support — to reactivate the peace process and to end its stagnation. This is particularly true in light of a Jordanian-Palestinian effort to gain Europe's support for the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. We also consider the agreement to be a deliberate attempt to nip in the bud a call for holding an urgent Arab summit to discuss the massacre of Palestinians in Lebanon. This exposes the actions of these two regimes against the Arab nation.

The third and most important point is that the Iranian-Libyan agreement, in Al-Qadhdhafi's view, is a reply to the visit by the Iraqi first deputy prime minister to Egypt. This visit was definitely aimed at strengthening the ties of cooperation between the two fraternal countries in all fields in the interest of their peoples and the entire Arab nation. Libya's ruler believed this to be an impending danger threatening him. Therefore, can the actions of the Libyan ruler — who sees a strike against the Palestinian revolution, the massacre of Palestinians, the partitioning of Lebanon, the encouragement of Iran to continue the war against Iraq, the imposition of custodianship, and the export of terrorism as means of liberating Palestine and establishing Arab unity — be surprising?

AL-THAWRAH Column on U.S. Complicity in Hijacking

JN281847 Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 26 Jun 85 p 2

["Light" column by Hijazi: "Made in Langley"]

[Text] So as not to make the reader rack his mind, and to clarify what we mean by the headline, Langley, which is near Washington, is the headquarters of the CIA. As for the occasion, it is a recent report in the British paper *THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH* that Nabih Birri, Lebanese minister and leader of the agent Amal movement, is a U.S. citizen, that he still holds a U.S. passport in addition to his Lebanese passport, and that his American wife and six children are still in the United States.

Nabih Birri and his like are a phenomenon which emerged with the spread of the Khomeyniite epidemic, and even before Khomeyni's arrival in Tehran, to claim credit for the Islamic revolution.

It is still fresh in one's memory how U.S. media, followed by European media, focused on Khomeyni sitting in the tent erected in the garden of his villa in a Paris suburb. He was surrounded by his closest friends, aides, advisers, and spokesmen, line Qotbzadeh, who was later found to be a U.S. citizen, perhaps of Iranian origin, while another U.S. citizen, Mostafa Chamran, the real founder of the agent Amal movement, was moving from Lebanon to Iran to found the counter-revolutionary militia, the Khomeyni guards, and who later became Khomeyni's representative on the Defense Council.

Since those who are manipulating the puppets are the same and have not changed, Khomeyni is continuing the shah's role in the same manner that the (Savama) is continuing the Savak's role.

Iranian-Syrian understanding and alliance in Lebanon have existed since the shah's days, in spite of the fact that they were not as evident as they are now. This is so because the Iranian presence in Lebanon has tangibly and clearly existed since the sixties in parallel with Syrian influence in Lebanon, which became direct and oppressive with the arrival of the so-called Syrian Deterrent Force in 1976. The Syrian rulers have played an important role, even before Khomeyni's assumption of power in February 1979, in supporting and encouraging the formation of sectarian militias in Lebanon, such as the Amal movement and its likes.

When Birri assumed the position he currently holds in the agent Amal movement, his contacts with Washington were no longer a secret, especially from the time of the explosion of the Marines' headquarters in Beirut. These contacts used to take place either with the U.S. ambassador in Beirut or with the Damascus rulers.

The U.S. airliner hijacking and the massacre of Palestinians has made Birri rise in the echelons of agentry. His contacts are now made with Robert McFarlane, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, and with Zionist enemy Prime Minister Peres.

The scenario has dictated that everything appear to be hostile to the United States and Israel. Thus, latest reports mention that the hijacking of the U.S. airliner had been planned by some U.S. organs [ajhizah] to finish off President Ronald Reagan, as was the case with his predecessor Jimmy Carter during the hostage crisis at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. Is it reasonable to assume that there is someone who believes this?

Ba'th Party, CPC Meetings Begin 28 June

JN281923 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] The party talks between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the CPC began this morning. Comrade Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Ba'th Party National Command, headed the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation.

The PRC side was headed by Comrade Qian Liren, Central Committee member and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee.

At the beginning of the talks, Comrade Sa'd Qasim Hammudi welcomed the delegation, affirming the visit's importance in promoting bilateral relations. He reviewed developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war and the conditions for peace that were included in leader President Saddam Husayn's fourth message to the Iranian people. He also reviewed the Arab and international situation.

Comrade Qian Liren praised President Saddam Husayn's leadership and the achievements it realized for the Iraqi people in all areas. He reviewed PRC stands and international relations and affirmed that his country praises and supports Iraq's peace initiatives and calls for ending the war, holding negotiations, and solving all problems by peaceful means.

During the meeting they reviewed relations between the two parties, ways to promote them, developments in the region and the world, and issues of common interest.

Ramadan Meets CPC Delegation

JN291530 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1504 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jun (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met today with Qian Liren, head of the International Department of the CPC Central Committee, and his delegation. They reviewed friendly bilateral relations, ways to promote them, and developments of the Iranian aggression against Iraq.

Qian Liren conveyed greetings from CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang to President Saddam Husayn. He also conveyed the PRC leadership's pride in the development of PRC-Iraqi relations, its earnest desire to promote these relations in all fields, and its appreciation of Iraq's peaceful stands and continued response to international endeavors to end the dispute with Iran by peaceful means.

The meeting was attended by Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, director of the Foreign Relations Office of the Ba'th Party National Command, and the PRC ambassador in Baghdad.

Tariq 'Aziz Meets Delegation

JN301929 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1702 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jun (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, official in charge of the Foreign Relations Department at the Ba'th Party National Command, has received Qian Liren, Central Committee member and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and the accompanying delegation currently visiting Iraq. They discussed relations between the two friendly countries and parties and developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Saddam Husayn Receives Soviet Ambassador

JN301711 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] President Saddam Husayn received Viktor Minin, Soviet ambassador in Baghdad, this evening in the presence of Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the president's secretary.

President Husayn Addresses Meeting in Samarra'

JN291536 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1110 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jun (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has said that the Iraqis will continue to defend their banner against any aggression. He added that they will continue construction and repair the destruction that circumstances and past years have caused. This came during his excellency the president's meeting with a group of people in the city of Samarra' in central Iraq today during a visit there. The president also stressed that Iraq's current march is a historical, national and pan-Arab one.

Continuing Reportage on Fighting, War With Iran

Commander on Naval Activities

JN281143 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1050 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 28 Jun (INA) — An Iraqi military commander has stated that since the beginning of the war on 4 September 1980, the Iraqi naval force and its Air Force have destroyed 200 maritime targets during their activities in the zone of operations extending from the port of Bushehr to Bandar-e Khomeyni port in the west and the Iranian oilfields in the east. In an interview with the INA correspondent in Basra, in southern Iraq, on the 48th anniversary of the Iraqi naval force and coastal defense the day after tomorrow, Sunday, the commander of the Iraqi naval force and coastal defense said that the maritime targets that were destroyed included commercial vessels, oil tankers, and vessels carrying out special tasks which had entered the exclusion zone, and that the value of the destroyed vessels is estimated at billions of dollars. The commander explained that the 1985 gazetteer on warships, substantiated by official documents, has shown that Iraq has destroyed half of the Iranian fleet, including frigates, four missile boats, minesweepers, hovercraft, warning vessels, and various boats.

On the Iranian regime's use of the Jazireh-ye Sirri Island to export its oil, the commander of the Iraqi naval force and coastal defense said that strong and able Iraq can reach any area and that this island is not out of reach of the strong Iraqi arm.

Analyzing the motives behind the Iranian naval units' operations against commercial vessels belonging to several fraternal Arab Gulf countries, the commander said that the Iranian regime's navy, whose nails we have clipped, has withdrawn to the south inside and outside the Hormuz Strait and is only capable of carrying out such operations to cover up its impotence and failure, leaving the real zone of operations to Iraqi supremacy. The commander added that the Iranian Navy avoids approaching the northern Gulf and the Iraqi coasts for fear of the blows of our Navy, its air force, and the Iraqi Air Force fighter aircraft.

The commander of the Iraqi naval force and coastal defense stressed that the weapons the Iraqi naval force possesses will achieve results that the Iranian enemy does not expect. He said that the Iraqis are capable of using all weapons with high efficiency, and that the Iraqi fighters have attained an advanced level of combat efficiency and training enabling them to deal with any move by the Iranian regime and to destroy the enemy's vital economic bases.

Communique No 1,879

JN281702 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Communique No 1,879 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 28 June 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The glorious sons of Iraq become stronger and reaffirm the will of right and justice through able action. This misled clique, which has declared hostility toward peace and Islam, will be defeated and frustrated.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. In continuation of the siege on Iranian oil ports, and to prevent the tyrannical clique from using its resources to commit aggression against our people and great country, the hero eagles of the two rivers carried out a successful raid on a large maritime target near Khark Island at 0920 [0520 GMT] today, scoring accurate and effective hits. After completing their mission, they safely and triumphantly returned with their planes to base.

2. The valiant helicopter gunship knights pounded enemy targets in the East Tigris and East Basra sectors of operation, inflicting on the tyrannical clique's forces losses in life and equipment and destroying eight infantry positions, two hideouts, and one enemy troop concentration. Our helicopter gunship knights returned safely to base with their helicopters.

3. An enemy force, estimated at two infantry companies, tried to approach one of our forward unit's positions in the northern sector of the battlefield. Our valiant men confronted this force and completely destroyed it, killing 36, and wounding and capturing others. The rest of the force fled, pursued by the fire of

our hero fighters. Our forces also captured serviceable weapons and equipment. Elsewhere in the same sector one of our units killed an enemy soldier and captured two others with their weapons. The members of our unit safely returned to base. May God bless the hero men, the soldiers of the 1st Army Corps.

4. Our forward units dealt several effective artillery blows to selected enemy targets and enemy engineering activities in the East Basra sector of operations, in addition to other activities with all types of weapons against enemy positions, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses and damages, and setting enemy positions on fire.

5. Several enemy boats tried to approach our forward units in the East Tigris sector of operations. Our units pounded them with all types of weapons, forcing the enemy boats to flee, leaving behind one boat which was set on fire. One of our valiant patrols also captured a serviceable Iranian (RPK) machinegun the enemy had left in no-man's-land during a previous battle.

6. Our able artillery units opened concentrated fire on selected enemy targets in the 4th Army Corps sector, scoring direct hits and inflicting on the tyrannical clique's forces heavy losses in equipment.

7. One infantry position was destroyed and one enemy hardware stockpile was set on fire in the central sector of the battlefield.

8. New groups of Iranian soldiers and civilians sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefront and were safely evacuated to the rear.

9. The tyrannical clique's forces shelled Sayyid Sadiq and Al-Shihabi with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 June 1985

Firing in Majnun Area

JN290654 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0620 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jun (INA) — Press reports said here today that the Iraqi forces which liberated the southern Majnun oil field on Thursday continue their artillery fire on the Iranian positions opposite the oil field, in order to obstruct any possible Iranian attempt to advance toward the liberated lands.

The reports added that the 28th Brigade, which carried out the Al-Ghadab al-Sati' operation and liberated the Majnun oil field, has completed all of its fortifications and necessary preparations to destroy any desperate attempt by the Iranian forces. These preparations will secure the destruction of any Iranian attack as soon as it begins.

The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* has published an entire page of pictures of the operation to liberate the Majnun oil field. Bodies of Iranian soldiers were seen littering the battlefield.

Iranian Claim Denied

JN290707 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0640 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jun (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims that the Iranians had restored some positions in the southern Majnun oil field. In a statement to INA today, the spokesman described these claims as sheer lies aimed at boosting the Iranian forces' collapsing morale after the Iraqi forces liberated the oil field and took up new positions there on Thursday.

The spokesman also denied Iranian claims on downing a helicopter, and considered them as part of the Iranian rulers' exposed lies.

Communique No 1,880

JN291622 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Communique No 1,880 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 29 June 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With overwhelming superiority and high morale, our people's Armed Forces are dealing heavy blows to the tyrant clique's remnants, demonstrating great Iraq's ability and overwhelming superiority over its apostate enemies in all operational sectors. The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. Our brave helicopter pilots carried out brave attacks on enemy units opposite our positions east of Tigris. They destroyed a number of infantry positions, scored direct hits on troop concentrations, and returned safely to base.

2. An enemy force estimated at an infantry platoon attempted to advance toward our forward positions east of Basra. The force was attacked with all types of weapons and suffered 15 casualties before it fled. Elsewhere in this sector, two infantry positions were destroyed with their occupants killed, and big fires were created in other enemy positions.

3. Our forward units used artillery and mortar fire against enemy positions and mortar displacements east of Tigris, destroying one mortar and burning one hardware stockpile. Our observation posts saw big fires in the enemy camp. Elsewhere in the same sector, our forces detected an enemy patrol on a boat. Using various weapons, our men opened fire, killing or wounding a number of men and setting the boat on fire.

4. Two infantry positions were destroyed and their occupants were killed in the central sector.

5. With violent strikes, one of our units scored direct hits on one of the enemy's main positions in the northern sector. Our men inflicted losses in men and equipment and destroyed one four-barrel machinegun.

6. Our forces used artillery against enemy targets, engineering equipment, and troop concentrations in the 4th Army Corps sector, inflicting losses in men and equipment.

7. The tyrant criminal clique's forces shelled Abu al-Khasib and Al-Shihabi with heavy artillery.

8. Escaping the unjust regime of the Iranian tyrant clique, new groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units at the front. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 June 1985

Iranian Infiltration Defeated

JN291812 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1802 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jun (INA) — Iraqi forces confronted an Iranian force that attempted to infiltrate Iraq's northeastern border last night and killed 25. A military spokesman told INA that the rest of the force fled, leaving behind their weapons and dead.

Iranian Offensives 'Crushed'

JN301007 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1002 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jun (INA) — Iraqi forward units crushed two Iranian offensives in the central sector and the east of Basra sector of operations yesterday evening and at dawn today, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. This was stated by an Iraqi military spokesman to INA.

The spokesman said that at 0335 today [2335 GMT on 29 June] an Iranian enemy infantry regiment attacked Iraqi forward positions in the central sector of the battlefield. He added that the Iraqi soldiers confronted the aggressors, crushed their offensive, killing 40 whose bodies still litter the battlefield, in addition to wounding and capturing many others.

The spokesman said that the remaining Iranian force fled toward Iranian territory, leaving its weapons and military hardware on the battlefield.

The Iraqi military spokesman said that at 0805 [0405 GMT], another Iranian force tried to approach one of our forward units' positions in the east of Basra sector of operations. The spokesman added that the Iraqi soldiers confronted this attacking force, repulsed it, killing 40, wounding others, and capturing quantities of serviceable military equipment and hardware.

Attacks on Iran To Resume

JN301706 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] A spokesman for the Armed Forces General Command has stated the following:

On 14 June 1985, President Saddam Husayn addressed his fourth message to the Iranian people. In it he declared Iraq's commitment to stop strafing targets deep inside Iran as of 15 June and until 30 June 1985. It did so to create an atmosphere that might help push ahead the will for peace and in response to an appeal by the Iranian opposition, which believes in peace, in addition to the fact that the blessed 'Id al-Fitr happened to fall within that period.

Despite the sincere intentions and positive trend aimed at bolstering the chances for a just and honorable peace that were contained in leader President Saddan Husayn's message, the tyrannical clique in Iran behaved in a completely opposite manner during the abovementioned period. This clique continued to blare threats to continue war, aggression, and destruction. On the battlefields, the Iranian regime continued its hostile attacks on Iraqi forces and territory. It also continued its shelling of many residential areas in a sinister attempt by the Tehran rulers to make Iraq revoke its commitment during the abovementioned period and so that those who are thirsty for murder and destruction could obtain justification for their abnormal stand that contradicts the Iranians' feelings and hopes for peace.

However, capable Iraq, which is moved by a motive for well-being, put up with their actions and adhered to its commitment in order to prove to the Iranian people once again that the despotic clique is concerned only in trading in the Iranian people's blood and future in order to maintain its hegemony and hostile policy.

The moratorium fixed by the leader president in his message to the Iranian people has ended. This was the stand of the ruling regime in Tehran during the moratorium. Therefore, we declare that the bombardment will be resumed until a just and honorable peace is achieved on the basis of the following principles as defined by leader President Saddam Husayn in his message on 14 June 1985:

1. A comprehensive cease-fire on the ground, at sea, and in the air.

2. Withdrawal to the international borders.

3. A comprehensive exchange of prisoners of war.

4. Direct negotiations to conclude agreements of peace and neighborliness between Iraq and Iran, based on respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs. In this regard, there is no objection if preliminary contacts are held by a third neutral party prior to direct negotiations.

5. The abovementioned principles are interlinked and a violation of any of them is considered a violation of them all. They should be implemented in accordance with practical steps and together, not allowing any tampering with them or shirking of commitments.

6. It is natural to say that both Iraq and Iran are required to be two positive elements in the region's security and stability so that peace will be final, and not a temporary stage dictated by circumstances.

These are the principles which the leader announced and which we proposed for establishing a just and honorable peace. Until the despotic regime responds to them or expresses a serious desire to search for peace opportunities, the Iraqis' iron fist will continue to rap their evil and empty heads. Iraq's valiant eagles will continue to fly in Iranian airspace, destroying the despotic clique's equipment that is being used to continue war. The tyrannical and sinister clique bears full responsibility for the losses and pain inflicted on the Iranians.

He who forewarns is excused. Success comes from God.

[Dated] Baghdad, 30 June 1985

Communique No 1,881

JN301753 Baghdad Vocie of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Communique No 1,881 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 30 June 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Iraq's loyal men will continue to achieve splendid victories every day, proving through battles of honor that they are the strongest and the most courageous and the only side that can wage successful defensive or offensive battles in all operations sectors. Meanwhile, the unjust clique will continue to pound its head against Iraq's solid wall, reaping further defeats and heavy losses in life and equipment at the hands of Iraq's heroes. Praise God, who upholds justice over falsehood.

The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. At 0345 today, the defeated enemy attacked with a force estimated at regiment size in a desperate attempt to cover its defeats and retreat. As it tried to advance toward the positions of one of our forward units in the central sector of the operational theater, our heroic fighters poured fire on it, completely destroying it and killing more than 40 soldiers, whose bodies were left in the battlefield. A number of others were also wounded and captured. The rest were forced to flee leaving their weapons and equipment on the battlefield as spoils for our brave heroes.

2. At 2005 yesterday, a group of enemy soldiers, estimated at two infantry companies, advanced toward the positions of one of our forward units in the East Basra sector. With great courage, the heroic fighters managed to repulse the attackers. More than 40 enemy soldiers were killed or wounded. A large quantity of weapons and equipment was also destroyed. The rest of the enemy fled in panic and disappointment.

3. At 2400 yesterday, an enemy force advanced toward our forward position in the northern sector of the operations theater. Our heroic men confronted it with all types of weapons, foiling enemy intentions, and inflicted heavy losses in men and equipment on the hostile forces. The losses amounted to 25 enemy killed and more than 35 wounded. Weapons and equipment were seized after the enemy left them behind and fled, chased by the hot fires of justice. Blessed be the tireless hands and may God bless Iraq's faithful men wherever they are in the trenches of glory along the borders of the beloved homeland from the north to the south — men who taught the enemy additional unforgettable lessons. Proceed toward fresh victories.

4. Our forward formations continued to deliver vehement and concentrated artillery and tank strikes against enemy positions and weapon emplacements in the central sector, scoring direct hits. They destroyed five infantry positions, killing their occupants, two light machinegun emplacements, two observation posts, and one hardware stockpile, and killed one enemy soldier. Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our brave patrols found a quantity of hardware and equipment the enemy had left behind in a previous battle.

5. Our forward units directed their fire against enemy positions and fortified targets in the East Basra sector, destroying four infantry positions, setting one hardware stockpile on fire, and starting fires in enemy positions.

6. An enemy force tried to approach one of our forward position in the East Tigris sector. Our brave fighters confronted it with all types of weapons and forced it to flee after inflicting great losses. Elsewhere in the same sector, our heroic artillery men pounded some enemy targets, inflicting massive losses and burning some enemy vehicles.

7. An Iranian family sought refuge with one of our forward units at the battlefront. It was safely evacuated to the rear.

8. The spiteful enemy shelled Sayyid Sadiq and Al-Shihabi with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 June 1985

Planes Attack 'Maritime Target'

JN010450 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0419 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. For the sake of Iraq's pride and glory; in order to inflict further losses on the tyrant group, demonstrate the Khomeyniite clique's frustration, and continue teaching it bitter lessons that it deserves because of its folly and aggression; and in implementation of the great Iraqi people's determination to stop the flow of the tyrant clique's oil, which it exploits for aggression, Iraq's heroic Air Force eagles launched a daring raid on a large maritime target near Khark Island at 0038 [0230 GMT 30 Jun] last night. They scored an effective, direct hit and returned to their bases, safe and triumphant, praise be to God.

Let the rascal Khomeyniites know that Iraq's iron fists will continue to pound the hollow, evil heads, and that the brave Iraqi eagles will continue to roam the Iranian airspace in order to destroy the tyrant clique's preparations for continuing the war until it heeds God's orders and submits to just, humane terms to end the war. Success comes from God.

[Dated] 1 July 1985.

JORDAN TIMES Columnist on Hijack Reactions

JN291400 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 29 Jun 85 p 5

[Marwan Mu'ashshir "Talking Straight" column: "Time To Take Clear Moral Stands"]

[Text] We have been confronted in the recent few days with the hijacking of an Alia and a TWA plane. The hijacking of the first resulted in the freeing of all passengers and the blowing up of the plane, and the second one has, up to the time of writing this article, not ended yet.

There are reasons to believe that both hijackings were carried out by people belonging to the same group. And yet, the similarity between the two events almost stops there.

The hijacking of the Alia plane was condemned, and rightly so, in the strongest terms both by the Jordanian Government and the public at large. In addition to threatening the lives of innocent civilians, it has also cost the airline, and Jordan itself, an expensive plane bought in hard currency. It also ill-rewarded Jordan's efforts at trying to keep open a link with Lebanon.

If one takes this incidence separately, it is most easy to understand why everybody condemned it so. There is no controversy here, but, take, if you will, the TWA hijacking: The reaction to this incident has been totally different. It is fair to say that beyond some vague generalities there was hardly any clear condemnation of the act. All those who did were very careful to qualify their statements and link the hijacking to the Arab-Israeli conflict in general.

Even though the hijacking was carried out by the same group we only condemned last week, it is interesting to note the differences between the Alia and the TWA incidents. Are we hesitant to condemn the latter act because it was directed against an American plane? Against Americans? Or non-Arabs? Are we reluctant to speak against it because the demands of the hijackers this time include the release of Arabs from Israeli jails? Does that make a difference on our judgements?

The question we have to answer, I believe, is whether we stand in principle against the hijacking of any plane, against the threatening of any lives, or whether we wait and see if the results are to our advantage before we pass judgement. Because if we do, and despite all accusations of the naivete of this argument, I believe we have serious flaws in our concept of morality.

I once asked the question whether it is proper or fair to judge the oppressed by the same moral criterion as the oppressor. It is true that in several instances, desperate people are pushed to commit desperate acts. It is understood that one cannot expect someone who has been robbed of the very meaning of morality to practise it. But all that is beside the point. Understanding why an act is done does not justify condoning it. All acts have reasons behind them. The implicit adoption of the end- justifies-the-means approach to problems in our minds can only compound the problems we already face in this part of the world.

We stand shaky on so many things. One of the most fundamental is that of our moral values. We still find justifications any time it is convenient for almost any act, good or bad. We have been often known to condemn the same act or person we used to praise some time ago, and vice versa.

I believe it is time to stand firm and decide on a set of moral values to go by. This is not an idealistic outburst of emotion, but a necessary step, I believe, in defining our goals and gaining the respect, and yes, sometimes the fear, of others.

One of the strongest arguments we have used in our quest to solve the Palestinian problem is that of morality. It is of the utmost importance to demonstrate to the world in action those moral values we have preached for so long.

The Arabs have used the moral argument against the world, particularly the United States, so many times. We have argued that the U.S. has traditionally been a hypocrite at best in its application of the moral values it preaches to other countries of the world. The treatment of the Palestinians in particular versus that of the Israelis by the U.S. is a shining example of deliberate hypocrisy. The United States, and particularly President Reagan, have been short-sighted to say the least in condemning only actions taken against Americans. This policy has had disastrous results on all parties in the Middle East, U.S. interests included.

Indeed, the U.S. would be most foolish if it is to try a rescue operation. But if the U.S. is pursuing such stupid policies, is it not fair to stop and have a look whether we are doing the same or not? Are we not also condemning acts against our own institutions and people, but turning the other way when they are committed against others?

If we are willing to take such positions, and claim the Americans, or anybody for the matter, brought it upon themselves, then all the better. But then we cannot point fingers at others and accuse them of practising immorality when in a sense we are doing it too.

It should make no difference what the demands of the hijackers are. Cold as it might seem, we should not allow ourselves to condone such actions even if the demands include the release of Arabs from Israeli jails.

If the hostages were prisoners of war, or even Israeli civilians, there might be room for justification. But one has to draw the line somewhere on the manipulation of innocent lives for achieving one's aims, however noble or malicious they might be.

Yes, even in the cruel world of reality, where we have been often wronged by Israelis, by Americans, by Arabs, we still have to be clear on our moral values. The fact is that in any conflict, innocent lives will suffer. Perhaps we have had more than our share in this regard. But this should make us all more determined to stand against any endangerment of any lives, particularly when suffering is cause by Arabs.

Until then, this endless circle of "you-did-it-to-me-first" will only succeed in dragging us into more immoral acts to the point where it no longer matters who is right and who is wrong. Perhaps Lebanon provides a living testimony to that fact. I hate to think of the kind of society we would have then.

PLO's 'Arafat Confers With Various Officials

JN281809 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with a number of Jordanian officials today. He discussed with them the latest developments in the Palestinian arena and efforts to convene an Arab summit in Morocco in the first half of next month. Discussions also dealt with the progress of Palestinian-Jordanian joint moves in the international arena. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar arrived in Amman yesterday afternoon on an official visit to Jordan lasting several days.

In a press statement, brother leader Abu 'Ammar affirmed that the problem of Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon is not a security problem that can be resolved through a cease-fire.

He said: The problem is a sign of a new phase of a great conspiracy which I have warned about on several occasions. The brother leader said that this is a conspiracy of sectarian partitioning and segregation in Lebanon. He said that this conspiracy was bound to clash with the large Palestinian population, which represents a homogeneous revolutionary body in Lebanon.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar reiterated the PLO's stand on the Damascus agreement on the camps. He said: The organization defined its stand on this agreement when it was first announced. We always supported a cease-fire agreement in and around the camps. However, we absolutely refuse to hand over camp weapons. Events have confirmed the soundness of our stand regarding the protection of our women and children.

Al-Rifa'i Receives 'Arafat

JN281543 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at his office at the Prime Ministry today. During the meeting they discussed recent developments in the Arab arena and ways to achieve more Arab solidarity in this delicate stage through which the Arab region is passing, in light of serious developments in the Arab region. The two sides also discussed ways to promote the Jordanian- Palestinian joint march. They reviewed the positive results of the Palestinian-Jordanian joint delegation's visits to a number of European capitals. Attending the meeting were Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, court minister; Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestine Revolution Forces; and 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO Executive Committee member.

'Arafat Departs 28 June

JN282042 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Amman this evening following a 2-day visit to Jordan, during which he met with Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i.

In a statement to PETRA, 'Arafat said that his talks with the prime minister dealt with the Arab situation, including the Arab summit scheduled to be held next month, and ways to bolster the Jordanian-Palestinian joint march. On the conditions of the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, 'Arafat said that there are clear threats of further oppression and terrorism against the residents of these camps in an attempt to expel them as part of the Israeli conspiracy which is being implemented by factions that aim to partition Lebanon and establish sectarian statelets.

'Arafat was seen off by Dr Hazim Nusaybah, minister of state for Prime Ministry affairs and acting foreign minister; Dr Tahir Kan'an, minister of occupied territories' affairs; and 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, member of the PLO Executive Committee; and a number of officials from PLO office in Amman.

King Husayn Presides Over Cabinet Meeting

JN291926 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn presided over part of the Cabinet session held this evening at the Prime Ministry. The king gave his directives during the meeting on various fields, at head of which the efforts regarding the strengthening of the Armed Forces in arms and training, emphasizing in this regard that the arms, whichever its source was, will be purely Arab Jordanian arms in the hands of the Armed Forces.

His majesty reviewed the joint Jordanian-Palestinian moves on both the Arab and international arenas. He also reviewed the current Arab situation and the rift in the Arab ranks, which his majesty said requires from the Arab states and leaders to exert their utmost to halt the deterioration in the Arab situation and to secure the proper atmosphere for coordination and cooperation in the service of Arab interests. The king also stressed the need to convene an Arab summit where Arab leaders could meet to tackle the worsening Arab situation and to bring about strength and victory to the Arab nation.

The king expressed his appreciation of the government's accomplishments in the various fields. The prime minister thanked the king on behalf of all members of the Cabinet, saying that his majesty's directives would serve as guidlines for the government's mission in the various domains.

House Speaker Denounces Libyan-Iranian Statement

JN291251 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Amman — 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives, today received Ibrahim Shuja' Sultan, ambassador of the Republic of Iraq in Amman, on ending his term of office in Jordan. Al-Fayiz and the ambassador reviewed the current Arab situation in general and the Libyan-Iranian joint statement issued in wake of the visit by Hashemi-Rafsanjani and the accompanying delegation to Libya. The speaker denounced this statement and pointed out that it constitutes a blatant violation of the Arab League Charter, of all Arab League resolutions, and of the Arab collective defense pact. He expressed regret over the statement issued at a time when fraternal Iraq is standing in the face of Iranian expansionist ambitions against the Arab homeland.

Commentary Condemns Iranian-Libyan Alliance

JN281534 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Political commentary]

[Text] At a time when Arab efforts are being intensified and good offices are being activated in order to unify the Arab nation's ranks and to hold an Arab summit conference to confront fateful issues and challenges that our nation is facing on all fronts, we find that some Arab sides persist in stabbing the nation in the back, endeavoring to foil these efforts, and continuing to abuse the Arab nation's destinies, values, and principles.

The Libyan regime's establishment of a suspect strategic alliance with the Iranian regime, which is launching a continuous, aggressive war against Iraq — the fraternal Arab country which is adopting an honorable stand in defense of Arab rights and dignity — constitutes a new link in the series of violations of principles of Arab solidarity and the meaning of pan-Arab fraternity. When some Arab sides disregard the fraternity of blood, destiny, and struggle, and disregard principles of brotherhood and joint pan-Arab defense, these Arab sides thereby detach themselves from their nation, placing themselves, unrestrained by Arabism and fraternity, in ranks hostile to Arabism and abandon their pan-Arab affiliation — depriving themselves of the right of being a member in the Arab community and deepening their isolation from the Arab people.

Resorting to such alliances, and establishing fronts hostile to the Arab nation and its just struggle to protect land, dignity, and freedom, with sides that harbor aggression and practice the most despicable forms of aggression, is merely evidence of noncommitment to principles of Arab soldiarity and the Arab League Charter, which constituted and still constitutes the pan-Arab bond unifying our nation, states, and peoples around the cause of the Arab future, existence, and destiny.

The military alliance with the aggressive Iranian side, while the Tehran regime continues its exposed aggression against Iraq and the Arab nation, provides a stream of blood poured by some Arab sides into the arteries of Iranian aggression — which enabled the Iranian regime to continue the war for approximately 5 years. This is what Rafsanjani himself, speaker of the Iranian parliament, affirmed after visiting Libya and Syria last week, although every Arab was assuming and expecting the regimes supporting Iran to stand alongside Arab right and exert pressure on the Iranian regime to stop its destruction of the bases of national security in the Gulf and to stop killing the sons of Arabism on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland.

If the reasons behind such alliances and violations of principles of joint Arab action are thwarting an Arab summit and persisting in fragmenting the Arab nation's unity and stands, they have simultaneuously become a major pan-Arab issue that cannot be overlooked or neglected. They in fact have become an impetus for holding the summit to put an end to these acts and to adopt decisive measures toward them. The violation of pan-Arab principles and the deviation from principles of joint Arab action under false slogans cannot change the Arab masses' opinion of the imaginary calls and unity plans that the Libyan regime is presenting to cover its conspiracy against the Arab nation's future and causes and to cover its lack of action in assisting the fateful causes in Palestine, Lebanon, and Iraq.

Any Arab citizen can see the contradiction between the slogans of the Libyan regime and regimes that are indifferent to pan-Arab security on one hand and the practices of those regimes and their suspect relations with the Iranian regime on the other. Any Arab citizen can see that those slogans and practices conflict with the true situation and with their dealings with the Arab nation and its issues.

It is untrue that the military alliance with Iran can end the Iran-Iraq war. It is also untrue that supplying Iran with weapons and political and economic support to destroy Iraq can liberate Palestine or end Lebanon's crisis. Moreover, it is untrue that terrorist acts can create an Arab stance capable of confronting challenges, threats, and enemies through a unified and effective stand.

What is painful is that these practices come at a time when the Arab arena is witnessing actions aimed at liquidating the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. These practices also coincided with the camps war, with all its frank and declared objectives, and the consequent criminal and tragic actions against Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. The camps war is part of a larger plan aimed at weakening the Arab stance, deepening the wedge between the Arab nation's sons, and at diverting attention from the real great plot against the entire Arab homeland.

These practices have also coincided with an unjust campaign aainst this steadfast Arab sanctuary which has never relinquished a duty, right, or a pan-Arab commitment. This Arab sanctuary is continuing to defend its nation's rights and to confront Zionist aggression and Israel's expansionist ambitions. It is also continuing to support the Palestinian people in order to restore their rights and usurped land.

The unfair and unjust accusations the Kuwaiti National Assembly speaker has leveled at Jordan was a shock to the sons of this country, because these accusations represent the inability of some Arab brothers to understand the real pan-Arab role Jordan plays, not only in defending Palestine and Jordan on the longest lines of confrontation with the enemy, but also in defending the Arab nation's existence deep in the Arab homeland.

While some brothers have made contributions to the confrontation battle, this country has sacrificed all its potential for the sake of this battle and mortgaged its existence and destiny to defend the Arab nation and safeguard its existence and achievements. These stands are as serious as some Arab sides' relinquishment of their pan-Arab commitments, their establishment of alliances with regimes hostile to our Arab nation, and their violation of pan-Arab and fraternal principles in favor of the Iranian regime, which is threatening Kuwait, Iraq, and all Gulf Arab countries. The Jordanian-Palestinian action is part of the pan-Arab action to restore the Palestinian people's rights and safeguard the land which is being swallowed up by Zionism.

We must assure the Arab brothers that Jordan has been, still is, and will continue to be the steadfast Arab fortress on the confrontation lines with all the Arab nation's enemies. This country will also continue to be this nation's voice and conscience and its call for brotherhood and solidarity, regardless of false claims, violations, and campaigns of accusations and delusion. Jordan will always be this nation's fortress of confrontation and steadfastness and the pure white page in our Arab history of struggle.

Birri Interviewed on Hijacking, Sectarianism

NC291723 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1648 GMT 29 Jun 85

["Exclusive" interview with Amal movement leader Nabih Birri by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] The first question is, what is the status of the ongoing communications to solve the issue of the TWA plane? Is a solution expected during the next few days as has been reported?

[Birri] In fact, communications have reached a very critical stage. It is known that the last moments are the most crucial, just like in a boxing match. He who can stand until the end, wins. We must be somewhat frank, if not completely frank with the Voice of the Mountain, the committed radio that has played and its playing a true vanguard role, particularly in covering the reports on the resistance and the sons of the south.

The solution for the issue of the plane began 3 days ago when the United States [as heard] agreed to release the Shi'ite detainees from 'Atlit and when we were told of this by the brothers in Syria. We said that we have never demanded the [release] of Shi'ite detainees. We have demanded the release of the 'Atlit detainees, or what we have repeatedly labeled as the 'Atlit group. In other words, there are Palestinians and Lebanese from all sects. There might be many from a particular sect in the detention center, but the demand was never a Shi'ite one. We have rejected this offer because there are 735 detainees in 'Atlit and we want the 735 detainees.

The atmosphere is now positive after Damascus adhered to this demand of (?ours) and of the hijackers. I believe that we are on the final lap of the race. I believe that if we reach the desired solution, it will be recorded by history that this was a service not only for humanity or for the south and its sons, but also for Lebanon. Many people have permitted themselves to take what they want from Lebanon, to appropriate it as they want, and to tamper with its sons and its fate. The time has come for them to know that there is a Lebanese will that can set the major powers in action. They must know that Lebanon will always work for the interest of its sons. Everyone without exception must wait before attempting to tamper with Lebanon's fate.

This talk is not an encouragement of terrorism. It is not a stand in support of the hijackers, but it is certainly a stand in support of their goal. They carried out their act for a noble goal; 735 Lebanese were also abducted and taken overland to Israel. These Lebanese were abducted in contravention of all international laws and conventions.

In this case, the request was not for carrying out an act under pressure, since the act was condemned by all international quarters, including the United States. So why this fuss and uproar? In any case, I beleive the end is near. I had already stated 2 days ago that I expected a happy ending within 72 hours. Now I hope for a happy ending within 24 hours.

[Correspondent] Have all the obstacles been removed?

[Birri] We are awaiting an answer to some outstanding questions. I believe that within the next 24 hours we will arrive at a result.

[Correspondent] Are these questions closely related to the issue?

[Birri] There is no room for backing down on the demands which I declared at the news conference 3 days ago after an agreement with the hijackers. In other words, that U.S. ships should keep away from Lebanese territorial waters; that there will be a pledge not to attack Lebanon, even after the plane issue is finished; and that the 'Atlit prisoners will be released.

[Correspondent] Do you believe Syria is the only guarantor for the implementation of these demands? Does the United Nations also have a role?

[Birri] Naturally, Syria and the Syrian leaders are not novices. The guarantee that they will give will obviously be based on guarantees and pledges which they will receive. They know how to handle this situation. At the news conference to which I referred, we expressed our readiness to hand the hostages over to the embassies [words indistinct].

Several quarters, especially some private radio stations, have forgotten the U.S. aspect of the case, the 'Atlit aspect of the case, and the Israeli aspect of the case. Instead, they began to stress that the minister of justice in Lebanon is also the leader of the hijackers. At the news conference, we said: Let the embassies take them. We are ready to hand them over to Syria if there is a guarantee.

Naturally, when delivery takes place, the guarantee must have arrived. The Syrian guarantee, I believe, is coming.

[Correspondent] In principle, the paper of the hostages has left lebanon? [as heard]

[Birri] Up to now, no. I still say within 24 hours. If this interview with the Voice of the Mountain were to take place in 5 or 6 hours, perhaps I could be more definite with you. But now [sentence incomplete].

[Correspondent] We are ready for another interview.

[Birri] This is an honor for me.

[Correspondent] Mr Birri, let us move to the war in the [Palestinian] camps. This is a two-part question. First, do you believe that the war in the Beirut camps has ended? Second, some people are expressing fear about the camps in the south, in Sidon, and in Tyre. Is this fear justified?

[Birri] Once again, I say that neither the Amal movement nor Nabih Birri, may God forgive them, started this dirty war. The fact is that this war was imposed on us. In this respect, I recall a saying by Imam 'Ali, God's peace be with him, during the Hittin battle on a very hot day during the war between the Muslims. At the end of a very hot day in that war, in which his army was victorious, he turned to his commander Al-Ashtar and said: Ye Ashtar. This means: I feel like I have rubbed my nose in the mud. This means that Imam 'Ali, God's peace be with him, felt that his nose was rubbed in the mud because the brothers were fighting. When this war was imposed on us, dust was thrown in our eyes and we were, in fact, forced to rub our noses in the mud. It was a plot that was imposed on the Amal movement, because the intention was to betray the Amal movement to make it pay the price of its fight in the south. Events in West Beirut and the attempts of some people to incite sectarianism. [Sentence as heard] Nabih Birri has turned against the Sunnites. He is required to turn agains the Druze after a while and against the Shi'ites themselves because there is only one objective. I am telling everyone about this objective from the Voice of the Mountain — because it will be louder from the top of the mountain [laughter]. Rabin said 6 months ago: We will make the Amal movement lick its wounds in Beirut. I repeat that Rabin said 6 months ago: We will make the Amal movement lick its wounds in Beirut. At the very least, this plot can be described as an Israeli plot. What was required was for the Jordanian-Palestinian-Israeli negotiations to proceed over a hot fire ignited in south Lebanon and on the shores of Al-Naqurah. The goal was to wrest the decisionmaking from Beirut. How can this be done? The first thing was the Al-Murabitun issue; it was imposed on us just like the war in the camps was imposed on us later.

As for what is being said about violations, thefts, and some acts of aggression, I support every truly honest party that seeks to terminate this state of insecurity. However, I would like to ask if this insecurity has been caused by the Amal movement alone? Haven't the Al-Murabitun or some other parties ever committed acts of aggression? We should be frank and truthful with ourselves and with our people as well as toward our religion. The fact is that no one can outdo the other in this regard. Everyone has committed harmful acts. I can even say that no person can carry arms for more than 10 days without committing violations, even if he is a saint. As the saying goes, a weapon kills its owner. This is true.

Therefore, we wonder if the Amal movement's personnel alone have committed harmful acts against the Sunnites? For example, hasn't the Amal movement committed harmful acts against the Druze? Hasn't the Progressive Socialist Party committed harmful acts against the Amal movement and the Shi'ites? Haven't harmful actions been committed even against Lebanese television which does not [words indistinct] and which has upheld the name of the resistance? What operations are they talking about more than the operations that are being carried out? Are such operations being carried out against Israel? If there are those who believe that the matter can be resolved by such actions, then I say that such actions increase violations. In fact, the leaders would not be able then to resolve the arms issue. There are those who believe that part of Lebanon belongs to them alone, especially the capital, Beirut. We must be completely frank on this matter. I say, and I bear the responsibility of what I am saying, that no one, first of all Nabih Birri, can claim to own half a square meter of Lebanon — in the national sense. All of Lebanon is the property of all Lebanese.

I would like to talk about psychological cantons. People have psychological cantons that are more dangerous than geographical cantons. Permit me to say the following:

In my opinion, the issue of the camps has been exploited. I am not trying to evade the question. Reports have been exaggerated to frighten the people. There have been rumors and propaganda that the Amal movement wants to take away the Sunnis' rights and give them to the Shi'ites. Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Brother Dr Salim al-Huss, and our colleagues know whether or not this is true.

Nabih Birri has called for the abrogation of political sectarianism, and for nothing else.

Some of the rumors say that Nabih Birri has employed 700 Shi'ites in the electricity authority. Misbah al-Natur is the one who employs people, not Nabih Birri. I am a minister who makes recommendations, but I do not employ people. I do not know how many employees there are in the Electricity Authority of Lebanon. The Cabinet has suspended new jobs. We obtained permission for the employment of 190 persons, who were employed by Misbah al-Natur. I believe the percentage of jobs given to Shi'tes is less than other communities. This is for your information.

This is as an example because such things were being said in Damascus. They told His Excellency Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam that Nabih Birri had employed 700 Shi'ites in the Electricity Authority of Lebanon. Therefore, this is not a story of a pomegranate [rummanah], it is a story of bitter hearts [qulub malyanah].

Frankly speaking, I explain this as follows: Some people want the Shi'ites to again become the underdogs, as they were from 1943 until very recently. If it would serve the interests of Lebanon for the Shi'ites to again become the underdogs, we would even say okay.

Let me remind you of the following: In an interview with the newspaper *LISAN AL-HAL* in 1973, at the height of Lebanon's glory, Imam al-Sadr said: Be fair.

He addressed the Lebanese and the rulers. The rulers are not Sunnis. The rulers are the Maronite politicians, who are using all the people, especially the Sunnis. [Words indistinct] Imam Al-Sadr said: Be fair, before you search for your homeland in the cemeteries of history.

There must be guarantees for every Lebanese faction, not only for the Shi'ites. Any solution that is founded on a sectarian basis will not enable Lebanon to reshape its history because this is past history.

You are now trying to restore decaying bones. Any solution must take into consideration the Lebanese human being, not communities or religions, otherwise, past events will be repeated. [Words indistinct] a simple remark: The story in Lebanon began with the Palestinians against the Phalangist Party. A short time later, it developed into Christian against Christian, then into Druze against Sunnite, and later into Shi'ite against Sunnite. There might be clandestine attempts — as long as we in Beirut are supposed to lick our wounds — to turn the issue into Druze against Shi'ite and so on, and probably into Shi'ite against Shi'ite, and then Druze against Druze. They will then shift it to every house and every quarter, because such fragmention will be like pieces of shattered glass which you cannot count.

The solution comes through returning the matter to the [words indistinct], to the human being. A solution in Lebanon relies on the Lebanese human being, on efficiency, and on [words indistinct].

Let them rest assured, that Nabih Birri is not seeking gains for a community or for a sect. I do not seek gains for the Muslims against the Christians. I shall continue my struggle. No one should think that I will abandon this struggle. I am trying to take from those who have been sucking the blood of the Lebanese since 1943 to give to the Lebanese themselves. The proposals I have submitted are known to all the brothers. I have proposed the establishment of a constituent body, and I still insist on this demand. If this proposal is regarded as being in the interest of the Shi'ites, then so be it. But if it is regarded as a proposal in the interest of all Lebanese, then let it be regarded as such. However, they should fear God. Let them prove that we have been communal or sectarian. However, they should not believe that I will ever (?abandon) these proposals. I will be more determined and insistent. Let no one think of ousting me from any place. Whoever wants to oust me, he should first remove Lebanon from existence.

[Correspondent] Mr Birri, in view of what you have said, the issue is that the national program will be imposed automatically. In your opinion, what has been impeding the implementation of the national program?

[Birri] The fear of some privileged persons that they would lose their privileges. That is what I meant by Maronite politics. Do you think that when the national unity government was formed, the regime was thinking of anything else but turning it into a non-national entity [wahadat lawataniyah]? I say that the regime has, unfortunately, succeeded to a very large degree. Certainly, this is due to our preoccupation with the south, the border strip, resisting Israel, and with plots.

You notice that from the first day of Ramadan until now, I have done all I can to solve the issue of the camps. They [not further identified] have come back and we got involved with the TWA plane issue. Even before we finish with the plane issue, they [not further identified] come up with the Sunnite-Shi'ite issue in Beirut. Before we finish with this issue [sentence incomplete]. They created a problem for me yesterday on the coastal road even though an agreement has been reached, calling for the return of the 12th Brigade [words indistinct] and there were kidnappings yesterday on the coastal road. Our job is to prevent violations. We spent all night on this problem. May God save us from other probems they might create for us. You emerge from one big problem only to confront a still larger one. They want us to remain in the mire. We are never supposed to be able to breathe freely, to breathe the national air. We are not supposed to bring to account those people who have since 1943 brought Lebanon to its present state and who are intent on continuing this work.

If we exclude the resistance forces on the border strip, all our actions are proceeding differently from what was originally intended. If we exclude the action there [in south Lebanon], then the national orbit — of which Walid Junblatt and I have, in one way or another, the honor of being in charge — is now spinning in a different direction. What about the regime? Where is the issue of reform? Where is the issue of abolishing sectarianism? Where is the issue of (?reuniting) the country? Where is the issue of eliminating all these differences and jingoisms? Where is the national position? We safeguarded it in Geneva and in Lausanne. We also safeguarded it when the national unity government was formed, and, to a certain extent, in the government policy statement. The retraction actually began when we started to retract on the issue of eliminating political sectarianism, when we let the sectarian wolves mangle our region and when some violations took place which should have been dealt with more decisively.

As a reminder, I say that any security outside the framework of [word indistinct] security, that is, internal and legitimate security, will in the end reflect on the national forces. This has been our basic fault.

Details of Birri News Conference Reported

NC301641 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1545 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] The issue of the hostages of the hijacked TWA airliner ended happily today. At a news conference held in his home this afternoon and attended by a large number of foreign correspondents, Minister Nabih Birri declared that all 39 hostages of the hijacked TWA airliner held since 13 June have been released and that they are on their way to Damascus. He said that the Amal movement decided to send all the hostages to Damascus after receiving guarantees from the United States and Syria, following arduous exchanges with local, regional, and international parties, and after agreement by the hijackers themselves.

Minister Birri pointed out that the Amal movement's decision to release the hostages has been made in accordance with pledges by the United States to fraternal Syria, pledges by President al-Asad, and proceeding from the three proposals previously declared. These proposals provide for keeping U.S. vessels away from Lebanese territorial waters, pledging that no U.S. or Israeli aggression will take place as a result of the incident, and releasing the 735 Lebanese detainees from the Israeli 'Atlit prison.

Minister Birri announced the news of the release of the hostages after four U.S. hostages were brought from Al-Biqa' to his home to greet him before they were taken to join the other hostages. He noted that representatives of the Amal movement, the Progressive Socialist Party, Syrian officers, and Red Cross International Committee delegates accompanied the U.S. hostages to Damascus. He said that the hijacked airliner will remain at present at Beirut International Airport and that it is at the disposal of the U.S. Government.

Minister Nabih Birri began his news conference by saying: [Begin Birri recording] Proceeding from the previous news conference and the three proposals we presented, that is, keeping U.S. vessels away from Lebanese territorial waters, pledging that no Israeli or U.S. aggression will take place as a result of what has happened, and releasing 735 Lebanese detainees from 'Atlit, and after intensive and arduous exchanges with local, regional, and international parties, and after agreement by the hijackers who will announce this at 1700 at the airport, and in accordance with pledges by the United States to fraternal Syria and pledges by President al-Asad, we have decided to send the 39 U.S. hostages to Damascus. I congratulate the hostages and their families, the 'Atlit detainees and their families, and the Lebanese and American people on this happy ending. I hope that the incident will be a useful lesson for all international forces to help the downtrodden and deprived people to support their rights to liberate their land and people.

We hope that the role that the Amal movement played will help Lebanon instead of increasing its tragedies. I thank everyone who helped us reach a useful solution to this issue, both governments and individuals, particularly the movement [not further identified] offices in the United States and in the whole world. I thank Algeria for its role which greatly helped, particularly in the initial stages, and the International Red Cross, which are transferring the hostages to Damascus. In addition, I extend deep thanks to the foreign and Lebanese press for the objective role they played in this issue. In conclusion, I extend deep thanks to Syria, led by great Brother President al-Asad, for the efforts he has played and is playing in this respect. I also extend my thanks to His Excellency Syrian Vice President Brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. I thank you all. [end recording]

Replying to journalists' questions, Minister Birri said that the real gain achieved by the Amal movement through the hijackers is that the mujahidin, who are detained in 'Atlit prison, will return to their kinfolk, people, and the south, which continues to greatly need them. Minister Birri added that the greatest victory for the Amal movement is the return of these mujahidin and the restoration of some dignity to international law. Individuals should not be accused of terrorism if they commit an action, while states are absolved of a similar terrorist action in certain circumstances. The protection of international law can be ensured by individuals through what has happened, exactly as if the matter had taken place at the UN Security Council.

Asked if he believes that this matter will eliminate the possibility of an aggression by the United States, Minister Birri said: I believe that if an aggression takes place after what has happened, it would be an attack on all values, especially after the clear and frank pledge that has been made and which has been disseminated by the world media.

Minister Birri was asked: Regarding the Syrian pledge, did it emphasize the same demands that were made by the movement? Minister Birri replied: Syria has played a mediatory and effective role for ending the issue peacefully and for achieving the demands, all of which fall under the category of right and the defense of international rights. When Syria discovered that our demands were just, it adopted them.

Asked if the guarantees that have been given to Damascus have included a date for the release of the 'Atlit detainees, Minister Birri said: As far as we and the hijackers are concerned, we have a pledge from President al-Asad and Syria, and this is sufficient. He added: If the 'Atlit detainees are not released, this would be an extremely serious matter and would expose the whole world to shockwaves because international pledges would thus lose their value. This would constitute a great danger and a matter that would encourage terrorism.

Asked about the fate of the kidnapped Frenchmen Seurat, Kauffman, Carton, and Fontaine, Minister Birri said: I have a pledge from their kidnappers to release them soon, when their issue is concluded, perhaps today, tomorrow, or after 2 days.

Asked when the Shi'ite prisoners in 'Atlit will be released, Minister Birri said: The question is not one of Shi'ite prisoners. I received a promise 4 days ago that the Shi'ite prisoners will be released in return for the release of the hostages. I rejected this because the question is one of Lebanese detainees as well as a question of international law. The detainees in 'Atlit include Christians, Sunnites, Shi'ites, and Palestinians. I declared that I have never asked for the release of Shi'ites alone, but for all the detainees in 'Atlit. We worked on this point for 4 days. We have now ensured that the 735 detainees will be released. This will probably take place either today or tomorrow. I have a pledge from President al-Asad, who in turn has a pledge from the United States.

Asked if the American hostages will remain in Damascus until the 'Atlit prisoners are released, Minister Birri said: I cannot say anything about the hostages after their departure from Lebanon. I leave this matter to Syria.

Birri Denies Involvement With Other Hostages

NC281614 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1550 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Discussing the fate of the seven U.S. citizens who were kidnapped in Lebanon before the hijack operation, Minister Birri said today that this issue does not come within his jurisdiction. He affirmed that he is only responsible for the hostages from the hijacked plane.

During a speech last Wednesday, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz demanded the immediate, unconditional, and unrestricted release of all 46 U.S. hostages.

Birri said that he will not intervene in the issue of the seven U.S. hostages who were kidnapped before the hijacked plane incident. He was speaking on the telephone to the U.S. ABC television network. He said: I am only a mediator in the hostage issue.

Minister Birri declined to answer a question by the network on whether the U.S. plane hostages would be transferred to Damascus, where they would stay until the Lebanese detainees in Israel are released. He said: You might be better informed than I am.

Amal Political Bureau member Dr Ghassan Siblani said today that the Amal movement wants the United States to submit an official application so that it may take care of the seven hostages who were kidnapped previously. The Shultz speech, he added, does not imply such a request.

News Conference by 2 'Hijackers' Reported

NC301725 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1545 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Two of the hijackers of the American plane held a brief news conference at the transit hall at Beirut International Airport this afternoon. A huge number of foreign correspondents attended the news conference.

The most important event that took place during the conference was that the hijackers expessed their profound gratitude to President Hafiz al-Asad and Syria for their efforts regarding the hijacked plane. One of the hijackers said: The reason for the delay in releasing the hostages yesterday was that we were waiting to obtain guarantees and pledges that no aggression would be committed against Lebanon. We obtained such guarantees from Syria and President al-Asad, who had obtained guarantees from the United States.

The hijacker said that as a result of the contacts made with Syrian officials in this respect, in addition to the U.S. State Department's statement affirming that the United States will not commit any hostile action against Lebanon, we decided to release the hostages.

One of the hijackers warned the United States against committing any hostile action against Lebanon in the future. He said: Our revolution will abate only after we reach the shore of pride and dignity. He said: We released the hostages out of a purely humanitarian motive. We treated them well. With regard to this issue, we had proposed that the hostages be released in groups first in return for the release of the 'Atlit prisoners because we have no faith in American pledges. However, now that we have received guarantees and pledges from President al-Asad and now that Syria has announced these pledges, we decided to release the hostages.

Fadlallah Condemns U.S. 'Terrorist' Actions

GF291459 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah has condemned U.S. terrorist measures on the pretext of retaliating against the hijacking of the U.S. plane. This condemnation came in the two Friday prayer sermons held yesterday in Imam al-Rida Mosque in the southern suburb of Beirut.

Scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah emphasized the need to continue the struggle of the Lebanese Muslims against the retaliatory measures of the United States. He also affirmed that the terrorist actions of Israel and the United States against us will not remain unanswered.

Hezbollah Statement on Hijacking Reported

NC010741 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 29 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] The Hezbollah has reiterated its solidarity with the hijackers of the American airliner and called on them to stick to their just demands. It warned Muslims of the need to maintain a state of maximum alert, to repel any aggression that the United States plans to carry out against them. It also stressed that "neither the United States nor anyone else will be allowed to commit any foolish act [hamaqah] against the oppressed, and that the party will be prepared to defend the downtrodden."

The Hezbollah Party issued a communique yesterday that said: Once again the United States has gone out of its mind. The entire world sees that it is incapable of confronting its problems with means that are compatible with its people's dignity and interests. It has been proven to all that U.S. support for Israel will only damage the U.S. people. The Americans will reap nothing from this but the results of the Israeli aggression against the region's downtrodden peoples.

The United States is trying to cover up its involvement in helping Israel to commit aggression against other peoples. It portrays itself as a victim, and depicts the hijackers of its plane and those who are detaining its citizens as a terrorist group, which must be punished. All of the U.S. fleets and forces must be mobilized, to protect its dignity and its reputation in the world.

In what appears to be a declaration of war against the downtrodden in Lebanon, the U.S. threats against the Lebanese people have escalated.

At a time when the hijackers have declared their concern about the hostages' safety, the reckless U.S. Administration persists in shoving people around and in provoking action. This threatens the safety of all Americans.

If the United States believes that the hijackers' demand that Israel release all whom it is detaining is a declaration of war, then let it be known that the Hezbollah Party will not allow either the United States or anyone else to commit any foolish act against the oppressed. The party will be prepared to defend the downtrodden whose security and dignity are threatened by the United States and Israel.

The Hezbollah Party declares that it is in solidarity with the hijackers, because their demand is just and legitimate. It stresses that it supports their efforts to defend the oppressed and downtrodden. The party declares that the political aspect of the hostages' detention is much more important than the humanitarian aspect, with which the United States is constantly deriding the hijackers. Raising the issue of the detainees in Israel's prisons, prompting the Western countries and international organizations to do more for them in a single week than they did in 3 years, enlightening the American people about the gravity of the their government's policy, and obstructing the capitulatory solution process are much more important in the balance of things than the detention of some people in the pursuit of fateful objectives.

The U.S. people must understand that Israel's abduction of well over 700 detainees, who were then taken into occupied Palestine, all with U.S. support, should awaken human consciences. Why should the United States approve this action and at the same time criticize the hijackers for holding 40 hostages? The hostages are no better than our people who are being unjustly detained in Israel's prisons. How long will you remain silent about your government's reckless policy? How long will your fate and security continue to remain subject to your country's support for Israel?

You should reconsider your support for a government that encourages Israel's terrorism and aggression against other people. You must also understand that the oppressed peoples are capable today of bringing whoever attacks them to account. You must have seen how those very oppressed people have forced Israel to flee from Lebanon in humiliation.

O Muslim Mujahidin: We tell you that the United States is determined to launch attacks on you. Therefore, we call on you all to be vigilant and cautious and to continue to demonstrate a maximum state of alert, so as to repel this attack and to defend our faith and dignity. We will prove to the United States once again that our arm can reach ot its very depths. God will help and support us.

We also call on the hijackers to abide by their just conditions, to prove that they have a just cause and that the United States is the true master of terrorism in the world.

Karami Comments on Hijacking, U.S. Policy

NC291406 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1313 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following a meeting in Bikfayya with President Amin al-Jumayyil and Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni on 29 June — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] This was the first such meeting in a long time. We exchanged views on current developments, the situation in the country, particularly in Beirut, and the suffering of its people because of these security problems, which naturally affect the political situation. We agreed that it is necessary to follow up on earlier communication and to make an effort to save the country from its suffering. Hence, we must reconvene the Cabinet, so that it may begin to shoulder its responsibility through (?serious) action that will restore security and safety to the people.

It has been announced that the issue of the hijacked plane has come to a sound and positive conclusion, because the hijacked Americans are about to arrive in Damascus, and from there will go to Frankfurt safely. While congratulating President Reagan and the American people, I must also criticize the concentrated propaganda against Lebanon and terrorism therein, because this is an insult to our country that cannot be washed away as easily as the issue of the American hostages. We ask Reagan's pardon as we tell him this, because the great damage that has been done to Lebanon since 1975 has made it imperative that we speak frankly with the Americans, in the hope that they will change their line and policy toward our situation.

[Question] On the political level, Mr Prime Minister, do we understand that the political atmosphere has been prepared for a Cabinet meeting; and when will this meeting take place?

[Karami] In fact, I cannot fix a date for the Cabinet meeting because the atmosphere must be cleared and obstacles eliminated. We have in fact begun to look into this. We hope that matters will be facilitated so that the Cabinet may meet as soon as possible.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, how do you assess the security situation in Beirut in light of the recently concluded agreements, the implementation of which has begun?

[Karami] Unfortunately, this stage has been hard on the country and on Beirut in particular, and has caused some misunderstanding and differences among the sons of Lebanon. This requires an effort to restore the unity of our ranks, above all else, so that communication based on this premise may begin to achieve Lebanon's national reconciliation, without which we cannot expect our overall salvation — which is still our principal goal — because this country's liberation, unity, and the restoration of its sovereignty and legitimacy are the real indicators of final salvation.

Karami Blames Israel For Internal Violence

LD291004 Kuwait KUNA in English 0922 GMT 29 Jun 85

[By Imad Ajami]

[Text] Beirut, June 29 (KUNA) — Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami Saturday blamed spiralling violence in Lebanon, including skyjacking, on Israeli aggressions against the country.

Karami, in an interview with KUNA, rejected threats by U.S. President Ronald Reagan of laying a siege to Lebanon and affirmed that "the Lebanese Government condemns hijacking and all terrorist practices."

Karami pinned the blame for violence in Lebanon on the Israeli occupation of parts of the country and at the same time urged the United States to use its leverage on Israel to withdraw completely from Lebanon.

Referring to Israeli-style terrorism, the premier cited moving hundreds of Lebanese prisoners by the occupation army from south Lebanon to Israeli jails in stark violation of the Geneva conventions on prisoners of war.

The release of over 700 Lebanese prisoners, mainly Shi'ite, is key demand of the "hijackers of the American TWA airliner still [word indistinct] in Beirut."

Karami renewed Lebanon's rejection of a call for an emergency Arab summit to discuss mainly the recent onslaught by Shi'ite militias against Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut. The issue is a purely internal Lebanese affair, he said.

Meanwhile, he seized the opportunity to lament that the Arab states watched idly as Lebanon reeled under the Israeli occupation. "Lebanon cannot take any more and it is not acceptable that the prevailing conditions in Lebanon continue the same way," he said.

Suggesting a remedy for the lack of security in Beirut, Karami prescribed resumption of Cabinet meetings, which have been suspended a few months ago due to communal fighting in the Lebanese capital.

Shi'ite leader Nabih Birri and his Druze ally Walid Junblatt, both government ministers, boycotted the multi-factional Cabinet, accusing the regime of balking political reform which would ensure their communities of a fairer share of power.

Reportage on New Kidnappings in Beirut

Photographer Believed Kidnapped

NC281822 Paris AFP in English 1811 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Beirut, June 28 (AFP) — (Alfred Yaghobzadeh), 25, a photographer here with the Paris-based SIPA photo agency, has been missing since yesterday and has probably been kidnapped, his colleagues said here today.

They said Mr. (Yaghobzadeh's) taxi, which had all his photographic equipment on board, waited for him yesterday in front of the Mayflower Hotel, home to most photo correspondents in Beirut, but that he never showed up.

The Paris-based newsman of Iranian origin frequently reported out of Lebanon, but had never encountered trouble before with the various factions here, his colleagues said.

Unidentified Diplomat Reported Kidnapped

NC301954 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] A security source said that at 1950 tonight seven gunmen in Al-Rawshah intercepted a black Mercedes-280, bearing diplomatic plate number 87, and kidnapped its passengers. It is believed that those who were kidnapped are a foreign diplomat and his wife.

TIMES Correspondent, Renault Manager

NC281735 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] A security source has reported that Louis Barsul, the general manager of Renault cars in Lebanon, disappeared this afternoon while traveling from Al-Zaytunah to Al-Rawshah. He is believed to have been kidnapped.

It has also been reported that gunmen kidnapped [the British] *SUNDAY TIMES* correspondent David Blundy while he was traveling to the Commodore Hotel in a taxi this morning. Foreign correspondent sources said that their usual means of communicating with their colleague were lost this morning and that they have no information about his fate.

Within the framework of the conflict between Amal and Junblatt supporters, Junblatt gunmen this afternoon kidnapped four Amal members in Khaldah area as they were travelling in a black BMW car. They are 'Ali Irmaz, Hasan 'Abbud, Husayn Birru, and Bilal Baydu.

Renault Manager Released

NC010513 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0508 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] We have just been informed by a security source that Louis Barsul, general manager of Renault automobiles in Lebanon, who was kidnapped in west Beirut a few days ago, was released early today.

Al-Jumayyil Reportedly To Attend Arab Summit

NC300845 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 0830 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] According to informed sources, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil will attend the Arab League session even if Syria does not attend, and no matter what some Lebanese parties feel about the Damascus agreement concerning the war of the camps, hoping, the sources said, that the Arab summit would solve the issue if Syria couldn't.

PSP, Amal To Close Offices in West Beirut

NC010702 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The joint committee representing the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and the Amal movement met at the Carlton Hotel last night. The committee consists of Akram Shuhayyib, Haytham Jum'ah, and other PSP and Amal political, military, and security officials in West Beirut.

The meeting dealt with the security situation and the means of controlling it through joint measures. According to Amal sources, it was decided at the meeting to close the Amal and PSP offices in West Beirut within 48 hours, to be concluded on Wednesday night. It was also decided that each party shall retain five offices, unless there is a need to reduce this number.

It was also decided during the meeting to curb violations and excesses, details of these decisions will be announced in due time. The PSP and Amal will also reinstitute their joint patrols, which stopped recently.

Amal Seizes 'Hundreds' of Hezbollah's Rifles

NC302133 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Hezbollah and Amal gunmen were put on alert in Qanarit and its environs in southern Lebanon when Amal members stormed the township and seized hundreds of rifles from a Hezbollah arms dump.

Spain Recalls Envoy for Consultations

NC291111 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1045 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] An official source in Madrid said today that the Spanish Government has recalled its ambassador to Lebanon for consultations following threats he has received, particularly after two Lebanese were sentenced to 23 years in jail in Spain. The TWA hijackers demanded earlier that the two be released.

The same source said that the Spanish foreign minister wishes to be briefed on the situation and on security conditions at the Spanish mission in Lebanon.

Libya Instructs Junblatt To Arm Sunnites

NC011158 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Information received by Radio Free Lebanon indicates that Libya has instructed Minister Walid Junblatt to supply weapons and ammunition to the secret Sunnite organizations, especially Al-Murabitun, so that they may stage operations against the Amal movement.

In return, our information indicates, Junblatt will receive Libyan weapons and ammunition via the port of Khaldah.

It has also been learned that Junblatt has instructed Abu Shu'ayb, the individual responsible for military affairs, to distribute the weapons and ammunition to the Sunnite organizations.

UN Calls for End to Hostilities in South Lebanon

NC300625 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Yesterday the UN peacekeeping force called on all parties to stop fighting in south Lebanon, in a step that diplomats said sought to prepare the ground for the release of the Lebanese prisoners detained in Israel. UNIFIL Spokesman Timor Goksel said that an end to the hostilities is expected to create a new and improved atmosphere in which UNIFIL can work more effectively and achieve its objectives.

Western diplomats in Beirut said that the statement, which was issued on the instructions of UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, seeks to create an atmosphere in south Lebanon that is conducive to the release of the Lebanese prisoners.

Israel had said that the release of more than 700 detainees from south Lebanon depends upon resistance activity in the border security zone.

Antoine Lahd Vows To Hold onto Jazzin

JN300659 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0500 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Staff Major General Antoine Lahd, commander of the army of southern Lebanon, affirmed in 'Ayn Ibil yesterday: I will not hand Jazzin over to anyone because I do not trust anyone. Maj Gen Lahd visited 'Ayn Ibil yesterday at the invitation of the refugees from Iqlim al-Kharrub, Sidon, and Sahil Jazzin, as well as the residents of 'Ayn Ibil, Rumaysh, and neighboring areas. At 1530, he attended a special mass in 'Ayn Ibil on the occasion of the anniversaries of St Peter and St Paul. Following the masses, the region's dignitaries and the refugees' representatives gathered holding banners calling for their return to their villages. They affirmed that they place all their capabilities at the disposal of the army of southern Lebanon and its commander and pledged to return to their villages only under the leadership of the army of southern Lebanon. Nearly 2,000 people attended the meeting, which turned into a massive popular rally during which speeches were delivered.

Afterward, the political and social functionaries began asking Maj Gen Lahd questions on the current situation in the south in particular, and in the homeland in general. In response to a question, Maj Gen Lahd said that Lebanon must be preserved for all its sons and that without its Christians or any of its sects Lebanon would not be the same. Regarding the determination of the refugees on their fate, Maj Gen Lahd said: Work as though you will stay forever and as through you will return tomorrow.

AL-MUSTAQBAL on Reagan-Al-Asad Meeting in July

JN300811 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 29 Jun 85 p 11

[Text] Informed diplomatic sources have told *AL-MUSTAQBAL*

that a summit meeting between Presidents Reagan and Al-Asad will be held in July in a European capital, most likely Geneva.

Reportage on Resolution of Hostage Crisis

'Official Source' on Crisis

JN292234 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2222 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Damascus — An official source has stated the following:

As a result of Syria's efforts following contacts with in concerning assistance to find a solution to the issue of the passengers of the U.S. plane hijacked to Beirut, a solution for this issue has been reached which is just and logical for both Lebanon and the United States. According to the solution, the passengers should have been transferred to Damascus today. However, certain obstacles arose at the last moment. Work is under way to overcome these obtacles.

Official Discusses Mediation

LD291411 Kuwait KUNA in English 1257 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Damascus, June 29 (KUNA) — Syria's mediation to release hostages of the TWA hijacked plane was based on just and logical bases for both Lebanon and the U.S., said Counsellor at the Syrian Presidential Palace As'ad Ilyas Saturday.

In a press conference, Ilyas said "this happy ending of the hijack ordeal came under Syrian mediation efforts exerted by President Hafiz al-Asad."

Asked whether Syria was promised the release of over 700 Lebanese detained in Israel's 'Atlit Prison Ilyas said "there are promises," but refused to identify the [words indistinct] made the pledges.

The Presidential counsellor stated that it is premature to talk on the effect of the Syrian mediation on U.S.-Syrian relations. However, he said Syria is interested in establishing sound relations with all countries especially if that serves the cause of just peace.

The Syrian official refused to comment on possible further mediation by Damascus to secure the release of other Americans held hostage in Lebanon.

He also denied that Syria received threats following an Israeli allegation of Syrian involvement in the hijack saga.

Ilyas praised the national and humanitarian stand of the Amal movement leader Nabih Birri saying he was sympathetic to feelings of the Lebanese people.

Radio Monte Carlo Report

JN291236 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1205 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] It was announced here today that President Hafiz al-Asad's personal efforts to release the U.S. hostages have succeeded. Presidential Palace spokesman Jubran Kuriyah announced that the plane's passengers had been released and that they would be transferred to Damascus later this afternoon. He added that, having exerted efforts which led to the release of the passengers, Syria hopes that all parties concerned will be committed to their promises concerning this issue. The spokesman made it clear that, as a result of the contacts that have been made with Syria concerning the hostage issue and due to President Hafiz al-Asad's good offices with the parties concerned, and based on pan-Arab and humanitarian Syrian principles, this happy result has been reached.

Kuriyah said that Syria hopes the Lebanese detainees in 'Atlit prison in Israel would be released soon.

Later, presidential adviser As'ad Kamil Ilyas held a news conference in which he expressed his happiness over the results that have been reached. He said: We expect the arrival of all the plane's passengers at a later date to welcome them on Syrian territory before they return to their families and jobs. The presidential adviser noted that contacts had been made with Syria concerning the plane and that this happy result was reached thanks to President al-Asad's efforts. He affirmed that Sryia exerted its efforts stemming from both pan-Arab and humanitarian principles. He thanked God because these efforts have succeeded.

The presidential adviser explained that Syria carried out its mediation on just, patriotic basis concerning both Lebanon and the United States. However, he categorically refused to reveal the nature of the contacts and pledges that Syria had obviously obtained. He said: The plane has also been released.

Asked what bearing Syria's success will have on Syrian-U.S. relations, he said: Syria is always careful to establish good relations with all states, especially if this serves the cause of just peace.

As to how the United States will express its gratitude to Syria, he said: I cannot answer for the United States. As for Syria's answer to Israeli accusations that Syria is involved in the hijack issue, his answer was: The result that has been reached itself refutes such accusations. As for the U.S. show of force, he said: No threats have been made, especially against Syria.

Answering a question as to whether Syria would use its good offices to release all the Americans and Europeans, he answered: When this takes place, we will speak about it.

On Syria's evaluation of Nabih Birri's role, the presidential spokesman said: Nabih Birri is a patriotic Lebanese leader who has proven his high sense of responsibility throughout the hostage crisis. He has showed noble humanitarian feelings and proved his sincerity in attempts to solve this issue, and at the same time he was careful to preserve the fraternal Lebanese people's interests.

Forty rooms have been booked for the hostages at the Sheraton Hotel to rest for 2 or 3 hours before they are transferred to the Frankfurt Airport aboard a plane belonging to the U.S. Air Force, which arrived at Damascus International Airport for this prupose. When they arrive [in Damascus], they are expected to hold a news conference at the Sheraton Hotel and will leave Syria after not more than 3 hours.

The Syrian Government has exerted its efforts to play host for the hostages and ensure their comfort.

Damascus on Hostages

JN302245 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2220 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Damascus — The passengers and crew of the U.S. airliner hijacked to Beirut arrived in Damascus at 2130 yesterday [1830 GMT 30 June]. They left for the Sheraton Hotel to rest before continuing their travel abroad.

After their arrival at the hotel, the U.S. ambassador in Damascus talked to them. He stressed that the major credit for ending their ordeal goes to President Hafiz al-Asad. He said: We thank President Hafiz al-Asad and Syria for the positive role they played to end the airliner crisis and to secure the return of its passengers and crew members to their families.

As'ad Kamil Ilyas, adviser to the president, then welcomed the members of the U.S. group — passengers and crew — and said to them: President Hafiz al-Asad, has honored me by entrusting me to welcome you to Damascus and to convey to you his good wishes. He added: It brings great pleasure that the mediation efforts the president exerted on the basis of the national and humanitarian principles in which Syria believes have been effective and led to this good result.

He wished them all, in the name of the president, a safe return to their families so that they can resume their ordinary life.

All the passengers and crew members then spoke in front of the president's adviser, expressing in impressive words their profound gratitude for the stand of both President Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian people. They said that they were following up in the newspapers the efforts that were exerted by Syria and that this gave them a feeling of reassurance. They added that they will never forget this favor by President Hafiz al-Asad and Syria.

The group then moved to another hall at the hotel where representatives of local, Arab, and foreign news media had gathered. At the outset of this meeting, the president's adviser repeated his congratulations to the group on their safe arrival and reiterated President Hafiz al-Asad's greetings to them on the occasion of their arrival in Damascus.

Allyn Conwell, whom the group selected as their spokesman, said: In my name and on behalf of my colleagues, I would like to express the deepest feelings of gratitude and appreciation to President Hafiz al-Asad, who exerted such large and successful efforts to solve our crisis. They deserve our thanks and appreciation. We are fully confident that, had it not been for his efforts, we would have continued to face an unknown destiny. He added: We have learned many things during this hard experience. We have learned that there must be justice and understanding. He then talked about the good treatment they had received during their detention.

Asked his opinion about the Lebanese prisoners in Israel, he said: I do not exactly know their situation, but if they were innocent and did not commit a crime, why do they not return to their homeland and families? This is their right.

Asked if he and his colleagues bear a grudge against the hijackers, he said: We do not bear grudges against anyone. I do not think grudges should be the influential factor in this situation. Instead, we must understand the others' causes.

The head of the International Red Cross, who accompanied the group from Lebanon, then spoke and said: The Red Cross has not participated in any effort to release the members of this group. All that the Red Cross did was a humanitarian act, that is, visiting them during their detention, providing good care for them, and conveying their families' letters to them.

The group left Damascus International Airport tonight aboard a special U.S. aircraft that was waiting for them.

Information Minister Leaves for Tunis

JN301159 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh left Damascus for Tunis this morning to attend the 21st ordinary session of the Arab Information Ministers Council due to begin in Tunis on Tuesday. He was seen off at the airport by the Information Department heads and senior ministry officials.

Morocco Reportedly Abandons Call for Arab Summit

JN301129 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] The Kingdom of Morocco has informed Syria that it has abandoned the call for an emergency Arab summit conference for reasons pertaining to the Arab interest.

TISHRIN Reiterates Stand on Arab Summit

JN290828 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0720 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Damascus, 29 Jun (SANA) — The newspaper *TISHRIN* says: It was Syria that set the foundations of Arab solidarity. It was also Syria that nurtured this soldiarity, laid its principles, and practiced it in the days when it reflected the true pan-Arab concept of hostile struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

In an editorial entitled "Rejection Is Not Enough When the Basic Cause Is at Stake," the newspaper adds: Syria will continue to support such soldiarity, and also any Arab action at any level that seeks to maintain the minimum level of this concept of soldiarity. However, Syria will strongly reject, as it has done before, any suspicious call for solidarity or any summit that is intended to serve as a cover for treason or for liquidating the Arab cause. Syria will neither compromise nor submit to blackmail.

TISHRIN affirms that Syria is capable of foiling any mean game by the United States and its agents to carry out the capitulation plan, and that it has the means to do it.

The paper also affirms that Syria is for any immediate Arab summit, provided that its sole objective is to lay the foundations for an adequate strategy to confront Israel and to ensure the political and military requirements of this strategy. The paper reiterates that Syria rejects any attempt to circumvent the main cause by condemned methods and to find a cover for the treason of 'Arafat and the Jordanian regime. Syria will not be a witness to a sellout, the paper adds.

TISHRIN concludes: No one should be under the delusion that Syria will be content only to voice its rejection. Syria will take all the necessary actions to defeat the symbols, policy, and tools of this game. Al-Asad's Syria will restore the Palestine question's true pan-Arab struggle image, which has been adversely affected by the tragedies caused by the treason of 'Arafat and the Arab reactionaries.

Reportage on Visit of Soviet Delegation

National Front Receives Delegation

JN291355 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1227 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Damascus, 29 Jun (SANA) — 'Abd al-Ghani Qannut and Muharram Tyyarah, members of the Central Command of the Progressive National Front, at noon today received a delegation of the world peace partisans led by Guran Yenukidze, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and member of the GESSR [Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic] Supreme Soviet Presidium. The talks revolved around the situation in the region, Syria's role under the leadership of comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad in achieving world peace, and the role of the peace partisans' organization and the friendly Soviet Union in achieving peace.

Assembly Speaker Receives Delegation

JN291448 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1255 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Damascus, 29 Jun (SANA) — Quram Yenukidze, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and member of the GESSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has expressed the Soviet people's high appreciation for and warm welcome of President Hafiz al-Asad's recent visit to the USSR and the results of the talks he held with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU.

This came during Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi's reception of the delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace led by Yenukidze.

Yenukidze reaffirmed his country's firm support for the just Arab causes and highly appreciated the important and distinguished role that Syria, under the leadership of President al-Asad, is playing on the Arab and international levels. He saluted its steadfastness and confrontation of the imperialist and Zionist aggressive schemes and the liquidation of the effects of these schemes of this region.

Al-Ahmar Receives Soviet Delegation

JN301237 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received today a delegation of the world peace partisans from the USSR led by Comrade Quram Yenukidze, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

At the start of the meeting, the head of the delegation spoke about the delegation's impression of this visit. They said that their visit has enabled them to become acquainted with various aspects of construction and progress in Syria. The head of the delegation praised Syria's principled stand in confronting imperialist designs and Israel's aggression. The talks also revolved around the results of comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad's recent visit to the USSR — a visit which is regarded as the most important and successful one.

Comrade al-Ahmar affirmed the depth of the friendship between the two countries and the speedy development of this friendship in implementation of the two parties' decisions. Comrade al-Ahmar praised the USSR's role in preserving world peace and in supporting Syria and just Arab causes. He also praised its role in contributing to reinforcing Syria's strength to confront the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary designs in the region. Comrade al-Ahmar said: We are constantly seeking to implement the cooperation programs which resulted from the developing relations between the two parties and countries. He praised the Council of World Peace Partisans in the USSR for their efforts in defending and supporting Arab causes, struggling for peace and social progress, and supporting nations in preserving their national independence.

Concluding, Comrade al-Ahmar affirmed Syria's determination to confront imperialist and Zionist designs and the conspiracies of the deviants and capitulationists which are aimed at liquidating the Palestinian people's cause. He also affirmed the Syrian people's determination to support all the nationalist Arab forces in continuing the struggle toward liberating the occupied Arab land and attaining the Palestinian people's rights, particularly their right to return, their right to self-determination, and their right to establish their independent state on their national soil.

Joint Statement Issued

JN301729 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Damascus — The second session of talks between the delegation of the National Council of the Peace Partisans Movement in Syria, led by Comrade Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj, member of the Ba'th Party National Command and chairman of the council, and the delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, led by Comrade Guram Yenukidze, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and member of the GESSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was held in Damascus at noon today.

The talks revolved around the high-level strong relations between the Syrian Arab Republic and the friendly Soviet Union and the positive results of the visit Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, paid to the Soviet Union recently. The two sides stressed the importance of such meetings on the summit level in promoting the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria in all spheres. The talks also dealt with the situation in the region and in the international arena.

Comrade Bajbuj talked about the prominent and vanguard role Syria is playing under comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad in confronting the Camp David schemes and the policy of separate deals.

He also talked about Syria's firm and continuous pursuit to bolster the elements of Arab steadfastness and to achieve a balance of power that is able to confront the schemes of this policy, particularly during this policy's new stage aimed at liquidating the essence of the conflict in the region by liquidating the Palestine question through suspect deals that are being proposed, such as the Husayn- 'Arafat agreement and others.

Comrade Guram Yenukidze, head of the Soviet delegation, highly valued Syria's principled policy under president al-Asad's leadership, that is hostile to imperialism and Zionism. He also noted Syria's effective role in confronting Israeli aggression and imperialist threats and blackmail, as well as its defense of Arab rights and interests. He affirmed the USSR's firm and principled stand by Syria and the just Arab causes.

The joint statement issued about these talks affirmed that they were held in an atmosphere of frankness and mutual understanding. The statement expressed mutual satisfaction with the level of current relations between the peace partisans in both countries and expressed their intent to bolster these relations.

It said that Syrian and Soviet peace partisans express their deep concern over the serious tension in the international situation as a result of U.S. imperialist policy that follows the course of accelerating the arms race with the aim of placing the entire world under U.S. military and political control.

The statement affirmed that this course increases the danger of a nuclear war and contradicts the fundamental interests of all world peoples. Washington's plans to transfer the arms race to space evok serious concerns for peace partisans everywhere.

The two sides strongly denounced the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in European territory because it constitutes a serious danger to the European Continents' peace and security, as well as to the Middle East countries, and all Mediterranean states.

Khaddam Receives Coordination Committee Members

JN301347 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] In Damascus, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam today received the coordination committee arising from the Damascus agreement. The coordination committee members presented what has been accomplished in the implementation of the agreement and thanked Syria for the assistance it is offering to remove tension and to restore cohesion among the Lebanese and Palestinian brethren.

Khaddam affirmed Syria's support for the positive efforts being exerted to implement the Damascus agreement and for the efforts the committee has so far exerted to quell the sedition and to expose and defeat the conspiracy.

Prime Minister Receives Romanian Minister

JN301404 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] In Damascus, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm met with Romanian Minister of Tourism Ion Stanescu at noon today. Talks revolved around cooperation between Syria and Romania and the joint tourism projects the two sides will carry out.

Further Reaction to TWA Airliner Hijacking

Peres on Hostage Release

TA010920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The prime minister reacted to the release of the U.S. hostages from the hijacked plane, saying that the United States will have quite a few confrontations with the danger of terrorism. He expressed his confidence that a firm stance will finally lead to overcoming this terrible danger.

Mr Peres added that during the entire duration of the hijacking affair, Israel sympathized with the hostages. Just as the United States stands at our side, Peres said, we also stand at its side.

Transfer 'Proves' Syrian Role

TA281519 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] A source in Jerusalem told an AP correspondent that if Syria agrees to the transfer of the hostages to Damascus this will prove that it was involved in the hijacking.

The Israeli source denied reports that Israel is about to release more than 700 Shi'ites. He also said there is no truth to the report that Israel and the United States have agreed that the Shi'ite detainees would be released only following the release of the hostages.

HA'ARETZ, POST Comment

TA300630 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0330 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *HA'ARETZ* writes that the painful affair of the hijacked U.S. airliner is expected to end, but this should not be regarded as a happy end. It is not only that an American was murdered in the course of the affair, but all phases of the hijacking point to a very grave and worrisome phenomenon. The release of the hostages should not blind the free world and prevent it from noticing that this incident exposes its weakness in the face of terrorism. The incident also emphasizes the absolute necessity to adopt measures that can prevent a recurrence of such criminal acts.

THE JERUSALEM POST believes that after the hijacked airliner crisis is resolved the Israeli Government will have to initiate a thorough reassessment of its policy with regard to terrorist blackmail. The government's insistence that the matter of the Shi'ite detainees be a test, despite the original plan to release them anyhow, caused more harm than good, particularly in the eyes of the United States, which is Israel's best and most loyal friend.

Arens Views Hijacking, Penalties for Terrorists

TA291415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Interview with Minister Without Portfolio Moshe Arens by David Essing; date and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Essing] There are some experts who say that perhaps the time has come for reevaluation of how Israel deals with terrorists. In other words, the situation we seem to be increasingly having is that Israel captures terrorists, they are put into prison, this invites some kind of skyjacking or hostage episode, and then Israel releases the terrorists. Has the time not come to seriously consider the death penalty for example?

[Arens] I believe the time has come and I have expressed my opinions on the subject. I think that terrorists who have been convicted of murder, or have been directly responsible for people being killed should be subject to the death penalty.

[Essing] Do you think that there is support for this in the Cabinet?

[Arens] No, I think there is support for it among the population. Some of the public opinion polls that I have seen indicate that there is a very large measure of support for that, and I hope that will be reflected by support in the Cabinet.

[Essing] Professor Arens, it is no secret that Israel's image has been tarnished, perhaps both at home as well as abroad. Henry Kissinger spoke of oscillation in Israeli policy. He said this week, quote, the Israelis are dancing all over the place, by virtue of the fact that Israel released over 1,000 terrorists in return for 3 Israelis before. What is your impression of this? Has Israel's image been tarnished by what has happened in the recent month or so?

[Arens] I think in the long run Israel does not have to be concerned about any tarnishing of its image, because in the long run we know that Israel, without undue modesty, is probably the country that has been most successful in dealing with terrorism. It has the best security measures in its airports, or among the best security measures in its airports; among its airlines, it has the ability to respond almost immediately to problems of hijacking or terrorist activity. My guess is that we will continue to be in the forefront of the Western countries that fight terrorism and develop the best means and methods of doing so.

[Essing] Could we turn to relations with the United States. It seems to some, at least, that the American Administration, President Reagan was very successful in passing the buck to Israel after the immediate skyjacking, and that the press perhaps was manipulated. Public opinion was calling on Israel to release the terrorists, to release the Shi'ite detainees, while the administration got off fairly scot-free. Would it not have been better for Israel's public relations image in the United States to immediately have released the detainees then?

[Arens] First of all, I do not accept the assumption that President Reagan passed the buck to Israel. I think in this case as in most cases of terrorist activity against the Western nations, Israel and the United States found themselves together, in effect in the same boat, dealing with a problem that affected both countries. All the considerations really were common. I do not feel that there were any differences between the two countries as to what needed to be done, or what the risks were of not doing something, or doing something....

[Essing, interrupting] President Reagan was hanging tough, but American officials were telling American reporters that it is up to Israel to release the detainees.

[Arens] I cannot argue with unnamed officials, and on a government-to-government basis of course our contact is with the U.S. Government. I just say to you that the problems were common. What were the problems, the outstanding problems in this case? One was that it is not at all clear that anybody is in control over there, in Beirut. It is not at all clear that Nabih Birri is in control; it is not at all clear that the hostages that have been dispersed to various hiding places can be reassembled again, in totality. O.K., well that is a problem both for the United States and Israel: If you think of making some kind of a deal, you have got to be concerned as to whether the other side is capable of making good on that deal, of coming through.

There is no difference here between Israel and the United States. We both have to be concerned about that. If you think in terms of giving in to some of the demands that are being made, well, what is our concern? This is over and above of course the concern for safety of the hostages, and I do not think that there is really any difference in that concern between Israel and the United States, even though in this case the hostages are Americans. You have to be concerned that if you give in, you will encourage renewed acts of aerial piracy. Was that only an Israeli concern? I think in some ways this is probably more an American concern than an Israeli concern. There are a lot more American airplanes flying than are Israeli airplanes, but I say it is a common concern. Therefore it is a problem that needs to be worked out in cooperation between Israel and the United States.

Further on Release of Shi'ite Detainees

Inner Cabinet To Convene

TA011015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The Inner Cabinet will convene this afternoon to discuss the issue of the release of the Shi'ite detainees held by Israel. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer says a decision is being consolidated according to which the defense minister will be given the authority to continue the policy of releasing the detainees on the basis of the security situation in southern Lebnaon. Apparently the Shi'ites will be released and transferred to Lebanon within a week.

'Ready' To Free 300 Shi'ites

TA010547 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
1 Jul 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Israel is apparently ready to release a group of more than 300 Lebanese Shi'ite detainees shortly after the TWA hostages reach American hands, although senior Israeli sources insisted that there was no linkage between the two events.

Readiness to release the Shi'ites was implied by a well-placed source last night, who noted that the freeing of the Lebanese detainees had been "delayed" and could now resume "according to previous plans."

The source said that no release was intended before the hostages left Damascus, though apparently this could change.

They may be handed over in one or more groups, probably starting in several days time. The idea is not to make it seem that they are being released as a result of terrorist dictate.

The remaining 400 detainees at 'Atlit are expected to be released within 10 to 14 days as well — probably with as little fanfare as possible, and with Israel claiming that the release is a function of the improved security situation in south Lebanon and not of the hijacking.

Israeli officials were adamant last night that formally Israel was not a party to the agreement that allowed the release of the hostages to take place, but there is no doubt among observers that whatever agreement was reached between the Americans and the Syrians included an American commitment that Israel would follow through with the 'Atlit detainees. Plainly, Israel is being guided in this matter by Washington's wishes — given Israel's earlier-established readiness-in-principle to free the Lebanese detainees.

Gradual Release To Continue

TA281746 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] An Israeli official says that Israel will continue to gradually release the 735 Lebanese prisoners, but the official, speaking to reporters in Jerusalem, said that any release will be according to Israeli considerations. He said there is no deal and no linkage to the hostage crisis. The official also said that diplomatic efforts in the last few days to win the release of the TWA hostages were fruitless and that, as far as Israel knows, the situation has not changed.

Linkage With Hijacking Denied

TA301728 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Report by Alan Ben-'Ami]

[Excerpt] Amal officials claimed Israel would begin releasing Shi'ite detainees before the hostages fly out from Damascus. However, Israeli sources here continue to deny any direct link between the release of the Americans and of the Shi'ites. They say that no release can be expected before the Americans are freed. According to these sources, no decision has yet been taken regarding the date or scope of the next release of Shi'ite detainees, although it is likely that this will begin within the next few days.

'No Plan' To Release Shi'ites

TA281510 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] The Israeli defense establishment had no prior knowledge of the developments in the affair of the hostages in Beirut. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal has learned that despite the developments, there is no plan — for the time being — to release another group of Shi'ite detainees from 'Atlit. The issue will be raised in tomorrow's Cabinet session.

The defense establishment continues to hold its well known position that the Shi'ites will be released according to developments in southern Lebanon and the situation in the security strip. Recently there has indeed been calm in the security strip in southern Lebanon, and the attacks have considerably decreased.

Concern Growing About U.S., Syrian Rapprochement

TA300753 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 30 Jun 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by Amir Oren, Yosi Melman, and Gid'on Kuts]

[Excerpt] Concern is growing in Israel about a Washington-Damascus rapprochement against the background of the contacts for the release of the TWA hostages, and the possible implications this may have for the peace process in the Middle East. Senior political figures expressed the fear that the United States will now have to give Damascus a political compensation at Israel's expense.

The political Cabinet will meet today, apparently to discuss the latest developments on the affair. The prime minister and defense minister are also expected to brief the entire Cabinet on the issue. Officially Israel is continuing to claim there is no connection between the impending release of the hostages and the 700 Shi'ites imprisoned in Israel. However, talks by the political Cabinet ministers with *DAVAR* indicate that it is clear to them Israel will have to release the detainees.

Cabinet Meets To Discuss New Economic Plan

Meeting Begins

TA300438 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0306 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] The government is meeting this morning to approve the new economic plan. The Treasury intends to freeze wages and prices for 3 months, to cut wages by 3 percent, and to halve the cost of living increment expected to be paid next month. According to the plan, the prices of the basic commodities will go up by tens of percentage points while all other prices will go up more moderately. The government will also be presented with the proposal to effect a one-time large devaluation, to cancel taxation on imports as well as part of the aid extended to exports. The government will be asked to approve a $0.5 billion budget cut. This will involve the abolition of several services and the imposition of heavier taxes. In the framework of the government's budget cut 3 percent of the civil servants will be dismissed according to emergency orders. This is reported by our economic affairs correspondent Gadi Sukenik.

Economic Discussion Postponed

TA300926 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] The Cabinet has not yet begun to discuss the economic plan concluded by Mr Peres last Friday. During the morning the Cabinet discussed only the 5-year plan submitted by the Economics and Planning Ministry. The discussion of the economic plan was put off until this afternoon since all the necessary materials have not yet been prepared. The reference is mainly to legal material which is to be prepared. This is reported by our correspondent Me'ir Einstein.

The Likud ministers are currently convened for a consultation. The Alignment ministers consulted with Mr Peres this morning. The Histadrut in Tel Aviv is preparing to oppose the decrees which are expected to be imposed on salaried workers if they constitute a violation of the agreement with the Histadrut. Our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum reports that, in the middle of the Histadrut leaders' meeting, Histadrut Secretary General Yisra'el Qeysar was summoned for a meeting with Labor Party Secretary 'Uzi Bar'am and Knesset Member Rafi Edri. Our correspondent estimates they wished to persuade Mr Qeysar not to offer too much opposition to Mr Peres' plan. During the Histadrut leaders' meeting Yisra'el Qeysar said the government wants to act on the basis of emergency orders, something which was not done in Israel even in war time.

Likud Ministers Discuss Plan

TA301244 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] During consultations held by the Likud ministers during the break between the two parts of the Cabinet session, many questions and doubts were raised regarding the economic plan. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik says that it appears that many Likud ministers plan to oppose some or all of the plan. Minister David Levi said the plan raises many questions in view of the massive erosion expected in the wages of salaried workers and the violation of work agreements. In his opinion, it is unclear whether the planned measures have an economic basis or not, and whether they will not cause chaos in the economy. Minister Levi condemned the leaking of the plan's main points to the press, saying that this was economic exposure which would enable everyone to prepare for things to come.

Cabinet Meeting Resumes

TA301140 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] The Cabinet reconvened 30 minutes ago for its second meeting and began discussing the economic stabilization plan. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that the plan will apply to all economic sectors and that the economic moves were planned for 3 months. Later, the finance minister says, a new economic recovery policy will be adopted. The economic measures include increases of tens of percentage points in the prices of basic commodities in order to adjust their price to the level of subsidies the government slated for them, as well as price increases of other commodities. After the price increases are effected wages and salaries will be frozen and salaried workers will receive a one-time compensation only next month. A one-time large devaluation will also be effected and then the exchange rate of the currency will be frozen for 3 months. All of these measures will be adopted according to emergency regulations. It is assumed that the Cabinet meeting will last a long time.

As for the state budget cut, the prime minister wants to reach an overall cut of $1.5 billion through reduced government activity and increased money absorption. The plan also seeks to improve the balance of payments by cancelling the taxes on imports and the aid extended to exports. It is estimated that in the wake of all of these measures we will face a number of very high indexes and later monthly inflation will drop below 10 percent.

Peres: Opposed Ministers Must Quit

TA301319 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Excerpt] At the beginning of the Cabinet session on the economic plan, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres announced that any minister who does not agree to the plan will have to resign. Governmental sources have told our correspondent Gadi Sukenik that today's session will last as long as is required and will conclude with either approval for the comprehensive plan or the government's dissolution.

Peres Meets Histadrut Leaders

TA301723 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Since this afternoon, the Cabinet has been discussing the Finance Ministry's plan for the stabilization of the economy. This is an emergency economic plan aimed at curbing the deterioration in the economy within 3 months. Among other things, there is talk of a considerable decrease in inflation and an improvement in the balance of payments within that period of time. Our correspondent on economic affairs Gadi Sukenik is at the Prime Minister's Office.

[Sukenik] There is another event that is taking place during the Cabinet session. Outside of it, there is a meeting between the prime minister and Ministers Shahal, Burg, and Ya'aqobi and the Histadrut secretary general and his deputy. The meeting was initiated by Minister Shahal, Labor Party Secretary General 'Uzi Bar'am, and the chairman of the Labor Party Knesset faction, Refa'el Edri. At this meeting they are trying to narrow the differences between the Histadrut secretary general, the Histadrut leaders, and the Finance Ministry leaders and, primarily, the prime minister. Efforts are being made to avoid the possibility that the Histadrut will use strikes and other moves to sabotage the economic plan and, perhaps, also to avoid the imposition of emergency orders. There is great opposition in the Labor Party to these emergency orders and efforts are under way to find alternative moves which will make it possible to impose all the measures, but without emergency orders.

At the very beginning of this meeting the Histadrut secretary general complained about not having been included in the plan's preparation, but only having been called 2 days ago and then told, for the first time about what would happen. He had not been given the chance of being consulted or anything similar to that, to ease the harshness of the decision.

The Histadrut will also apparently propose a document based on Minister Shahal's plan, which centers around a permanent exchange rate and a periodic tax on the self-employed.

Meeting Continues

TA010332 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0306 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The Cabinet meeting on the emergency economic plan is continuing. Our correspondents Gadi Sukenik and Me'ir Einstein report that there is still a dispute over some clauses, especially those related to cuts in the social welfare and education budget. The prime minister postponed voting on them until the end of the discussion.

Opposition from various ministers resulted in compromises on other clauses, but all in all it seems that Mr Peres is succeeding in passing the key clauses of the plan by a majority vote. So far the Cabinet has approved, among other things, the total cancellation of allowances given for the first child in a family; a 3-percent cut in wages, based on emergency orders; and a 3-percent cut in the size of the civil service sector. It seems that salaried workers will only receive compensation of 11 percent in their next salaries. At midnight last night it was already learned that the prices of basic commodities and fuel are going up by tens of percents. Standard bread will go up by 75 percent; oil and margarine by 60 percent; frozen chicken and meat by 45 percent; eggs and milk by 65 percent; and fuel by 27 percent. A decree which raises all other prices in the economy by 17 percent is supposed to take effect this morning. The increased prices will then be frozen for 3 months. The economic affairs ministries are considering the possibility of exercising stricter supervision over prices and meting out stricter penalties to profiteers.

Main Clause of Plan Discussed

TA010526 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres postponed his appearance on the electronic media due to difficulties arosing in the Cabinet meeting which is now discussing the main clause of the economic plan — the cut in the government budget. Our correspondents Gadi Sukenik and Me'ir Einstein report that a heated argument is currently in progress over the cut in the Labor and Social Affairs Ministry. As for the cuts in the education budget, Minister Navon announced that there will be a second school session next year and the implementation of the 'Etzyoni report will be postponed by a year, but free high school education will not be abolished.

Economists expressed concern that in the course of the Cabinet meeting, the planned budget cuts were replaced by burdens and decrees to be imposed on the public. It transpires that the government still needs to cut $150 million of the $750 million cut in the ministries' activities which had been decided on.

As for the main points decided on by the government, these include a devaluation of 18.8 percent, cancellation of aid to exporters, and an 18-percent reduction of deposits on imports.

The stock exchange will be closed today. In addition, airports and sea ports will be closed for the release of goods. Banks will operate normally today.

The allowances for the first child in a family was cancelled. A 3-percent cut in the wages of workers in the public sector was decided on, but the compensation to be given civil servants for the big erosion in salaries will be 3 percent less than that given to other workers in the economy.

In addition to the large increased in the prices of basic commodities, the Cabinet approved a general price increase of 17 percent. Three hundred products on the list of maximum prices are going up at a rate of 25 to 30 percent. An extraordinary price increase of 25 percent on the average was approved for 500 products and services. An additional advance tax payment was imposed on the self-employed and companies, which means an additional tax payment of 8.3 percent.

Following all these measures, the government hopes to freeze wages and prices, as well as the currency exchange rate, for 3 months.

Qeysar, HADASH, MAPAM Opposed

TA010541 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Histadrut Secretary General Yisra'el Qeysar announced that the Histadrut will not allow any changes to the wage and labor agreements by means of emergency decrees, and will demand that negotiations be held on compensation for the workers. He said the workers will not agree to absorb the wage erosion and the increased burden in all areas, when at the same time not enough is being done to take from the rich, who receive their salaries in dollars.

The HADASH and MAPAM Knesset factions will raise a no-confidence motion against the government, in the wake of the new economic steps. Our correspondent 'Oded Ban-'Ami says they will be debated by the Knesset plenum on Wednesday.

The Citizens Rights Movement secretariat expressed reservations about the new economic steps, saying the government is acting against the workers. Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hilel said the use the government is making of emergency decrees is within the framework of the law, but he expressed the hope that if the government indeed decides to use these decrees, it will quickly ask the Knesset to replace them with laws.

Histadrut Announces Strike

TA010729 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0720 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] A report is just in from the Histadrut. Our correspondent there has just reported a decision to lay the entire economy idle tomorrow for 24 hours.

The action committee of the Histadrut's Professional Union Branch decided in its morning meeting to launch a strike of the economy tomorrow for 24 hours, as a first act of protest against the economic measures. Additional acts will be decided on at a later stage.

Our correspondent Uri Ginosar reports that emergency services throughout Israel will operate along the lines of operation used on Saturdays and holidays.

Government Approves Plan

TA010735 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The government has ended a 24-hour session, completely approved the emergency economic plan, and the finance minister will bring it before the Knesset today.

The plan was approved by a majority of 15 against 7 ministers, and 2 others abstained. Those who opposed the plan were Ministers Levi, Sharon, Arens, Qatzav, Pat, Sharir, and Nisim.

The main obstacle, which the government managed to overcome in the end, was the $750 million cut in government activities.

The last obstacle was the $100 million cut which the ministers could not agree on.

It was therefore decided to reduce the budget of all the large ministries by an additional 1/2 percent, that of the small ministries by 3 percent, and that of the Prime Minister's Office by 10 percent. Experts believe that due to all the new edicts, the July index will jump to from 25 to 35 percent.

Peres Calls For Public Support

TA010732 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The prime minister says that we can expect a difficult period for all the citizens of Israel, but the economic plan is the only chance to stop the inflationary spiral, and without it the economy faced the danger of collapse. The plan aims at reducing inflation to a low level within 3 months and renewing economic growth.

The prime minister asks the citizens to take into consideration the needs and problems of the country, and to lend a hand to overcome all the difficulties and return to the right path.

Peres Interviewed on Plan

TA010913 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0808 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by economic affairs correspondent Gadi Sukenik; place and date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Peres] I believe that this was one of the most difficult and important sessions in Israel's economic history. This government session dealt with two main issues: the great danger to the economy stemming from rampant inflation, and the dwindling of the foreign currency reserves. We took a great risk. The measures we adopted are extremely tough, and I hope they will succeed. If they do, we will have accomplished two things: lowering inflation, and opening the road to growth, despite the fact that we had to make cuts in the field of investments. There were several changes which will prove very meaningful for the future, such as, for example, the government's decision to pull out of the capital market to enable stock owners to invest in industry, agriculture, and tourism — in constructive areas. The cuts we have decided on are very hard to make, and the measures we adopted are extremely tough, but we had little time.

To the best of my understanding of the situation in the economy, this was the last chance for making decisions, and it was mainly due to this reason that we decided on emergency decrees. The plan is for 1 year, out of which the first 3 months will be an emergency period. Taking into consideration the difficulties we were facing, we did our best to ensure that not all the burden would be borne by the workers, but also by capital and the capitalists. We reached several far-reaching decisions in the area of the capital market. We decided to implement the results of the Steinberg Committee immediately following their approval by the Knesset, which will apparently be this week. This will provide the government with approximately $400 million in income from companies and the self-employed. We decided to impose an 8.3-percent one-time levy on income tax payments from the self-employed. We decided to appoint 25 judges and lawyers to fight tax evaders and black capital. We decided to reinforce the income tax staff by 300 workers in order to increase income in the economy. We decided to impose a levy on luxury apartments and villas. We sincerely want the burden to be fairly distributed.

As for the Histadrut, we said we will launch a dialogue with it in order to discuss satisfactory — albeit not full — cost-of-living compensation. We must differeneiate between these 3 months, which were not meant to cancel existing agreements, but rather to postpone the implementation of existing agreements, in order to freeze both wages and prices. After all, you cannot freeze prices without freezing wages, and you cannot freeze wages without freezing prices. Initially, both prices and wages will go up. This will be reflected in a very high rate of inflation this month and next. Later, however, there is a good chance that inflation will be reduced to a 1-decimal figure.

I want to appeal to all Israeli citizens: We are about to go through a very difficult period. However, if we had not done what we did, we would have been in danger of collapse, and we would have had no chance, in my opinion, to exit from the inflationary cycle. I want to appeal to every housewife and citizen and ask them, during these 3 months, to put the needs and problems of the country before their own, and — as they have done more than once in the past — lend their hand so that together we will be able to overcome the tremendous difficulties facing us. There is great hope that we can find the golden mean.

[Sukenik] Mr Peres, budget cuts and wage erosion have failed in the near and distant past, and devaluations were offset by inflation. Why do you think the result will be different this time?

[Peres] First of all, when you talk about the past you should remember that we succeeded in preventing something we ferevently wanted to avoid, and that is unemployment. Look at other democratic economies: They are plagued by unemployment — in Spain, 25 percent; in France, 15 percent; in Britain, 13 percent. The prospective unemployed in Israel were youths and new immigrants. Therefore, our first front was initially the issue of unemployment or, to be more precise, the prevention of unemployment. Now the battle is being waged on two fronts: to curb inflation and to resume growth.

Levi Comments on Plan

TA010813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0619 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Interview with Construction and Housing Minister David Levi by economic affairs correspondent Gadi Sukenik in the Prime Minister's Office — live]

[Text] [Sukenik] Sir, we were informed that you were among those who vehemently resisted the economic plan presented for governmental approval. Why?

[Levi] This is not the plan we looked forward to. First, I was angry about the rumors that were spread days before this session — including the aim of implementing a devaluation — which consistitue irresponsible conduct and caused panic. This is the first thing. Before the ministers heard the details, the public and the media knew about it. In any other country those who act in this manner would have drawn the conclusions.

Second, this plan has components that are not clear and are not based on anything substantial, but rather on wishful thinking. I already anticipate a scenario in which there will be compromises on every issue decided on in this plan. This is unavoidable, because the plan is very tough and seriously hurts the workers. I cannot possibly conceive of the results of these decisions being ignored. I foresee a most dangerous inflationary spiral [words indistinct]. The phenomenon that some of the ministers dozed off and others were out of the room when decisions were made is against everything expected of this government, and I am very sorry about it.

[Sukenik] Sir, from what you say I can understand that you are complaining more about the process of the debate rather than about the decisions made.

[Levi] I am complaining about both things. First of all about the process, about staff work and assessments without any basis, and also about the plan itself with all its components. It is an extremely heavy burden on the public, mainly the workers and the weak sectors. I do not believe it incorporates the components we looked for. We agreed to construct a plan together, to go over all the details. I have been demanding this since the first month of this government. However, every time I raised this the issue was evaded, as though I were bothering these ministers. I sincerely regret that this is the approved plan. I do not believe it is the plan we need for the difficult situation in which we find ourselves.

[Sukenik] The government embraced the economic plan despite your opposition. Are you considering resigning?

[Levi] This government adopted many things that I opposed, and later the government regretted these decisions which I had warned about. The majority cannot create things which are not found in the plan. We will wait and see what happens.

[Sukenik] Sir, a last question: Does the fact that the seven ministers who voted against the plan all come from the Likud raise a question as to the future of the national unity government?

[Levi] Does the fact that Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin abstain say anything? If Minister Arens, who is not David Levi, not a proletarian, not a person who is always about to attack, so to speak ...[changes thought] I set an example, and implemented all the cuts my ministry was asked to make since the establishment of this government. I am very sorry that what happened last night was a drama, and those who staged the drama did not draw the conclusions.

Moda'i Issues Statement

TA010827 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0750 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Statement by Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i at a news conference about the government's new economic plan held in the Prime Minister's Office — live]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, there is no doubt whatsoever that in order to implement such a comprehensive plan, with such far-reaching ovjectives and at such speed, we had to ask the public for sacrifices and concessions. Whatever is directly taken away from the public — be it the self-employed, companies, or wage-earners; whatever government services it is deprived of henceforth — whether it has to pay for them or pay higher taxes; all these are a burden on the Israeli citizen, a heavy burden perhaps, and certainly a very heavy burden on the weaker strata.

However, according to our forecasts and estimates we are now entering a 3-month emergency period, at the end of which the economy will stabilize and have a basis for growth. Stability is more important than any help the country can give to development investments; stability is a prerequisite. At the end of this period, the citizens will be in for a period of growth such as we experienced in the 18 years preceding the Yom Kippur war and the energy crisis.

I am calling on the public — and I think it is very important that the public should listen — to once again mind its money, first and foremost, by keeping a watch on prices and insisting on knowing the permitted, maximum, and representative price. Let the public not be tempted by various proposals about what to do about this or that savings program, and start running around. There is no reason whatsoever to move from one type of savings to another, certainly not for immediate use, because by curbing the rate of inflation we will strengthen the shekel. No substitute or indexation will then be worth the real value of the shekel and its purchasing power.

In my capacity as finance minister, I can say that this is a central effort in the life of the country. Such plans are rarely executed and, usually, they are effected when less drastic measures are insufficient.

I had the full backing of the prime minister and that of most of my colleagues in the Cabinet for this plan, and I hope that I will also enjoy their support when it comes to its full implementation; it is important that such a complex plan be implemented in full.

In another 3 months, I am confident we will all be glad we had the courage to implement such a wide-range plan with all the risks it entails, and with its calculated chances for success which I hope will materialize.

Moda'i Details Plan

TA010931 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i has said that most of the provisions of the emergency economic plan will be implemented in the framework of emergency regulations which will be announced in the afternoon and submitted to the Knesset for approval tomorrow. He said that the plan was decided in coordination with the Justice Ministry and the attorney general for fear of losing control over the economic situation.

At a news conference, the finance minister provided details of the economic plan, as follows: All wage and cost-of-living agreements in the entire economy will be suspended for 3 months. At the beginning of this month, all workers will receive a special compensation, the rate of which will be decided in negotiations with the Histadrut secretary and the employers. After the special compensation, wages will be separated from the consumer price index [CPI] and frozen. Mr Moda'i emphasized this is not a package deal but a unilateral government decision, although there will be an attempt to operate the entire system on the basis of an agreement with the other parties.

In the coming 3 months wages are expected to be eroded at a net average of 12 percent in comparison with last month's wages.

The July CPI will apparently rise by more than 25 percent and the August CPI by about 12.5 percent. After the general increases in the prices of products and services, a freeze will be imposed, but the finance, industry, and trade ministers reserve the right to decide on price increases. The freeze will apply also to the construction sphere and to government contracts. Three percent of the civil servants will be dismissed, except in the Defense Ministry, Police Affairs Ministry, Health Ministry, Education and Culture Ministry, and in the social welfare services. An accelerated process of dismissals will be effected, in accordance with emergency regulations, and workers will be transferred by virtue of the same authority.

The wages of civil servants will be reduced by 3 percent and the special compensation they will receive will also be 3 percent lower than the general compensation. Civil servants will no longer receive payments for overtime and extra costs. Income tax will be imposed on the training funds which are deducted from workers' salaries. The tax exemption thus far granted for the meals that employers give their employees at the work place will be cancelled; the tax exemption for allowances to the elderly and surviving relatives will be cancelled; 65 percent of these allowances will be taxable.

A change will be introduced in the allowance credits for a first child in a family which has up to three children, and this will amount to a savings of $50 million. The distribution [as heard] has not been finally determined, and discussions will be held with the labor and social affairs minister on this issue. All exemptions from municipal taxes were cancelled. A one-time special tax will be imposed on luxury apartments, villas, and cottages; this tax will be levied and collected by the local authorities.

Current PATAM [bank deposits linked to any foreign currency as a hedge against inflation] accounts will from today be of a one-direction nature: Their owners will be able to draw money from them but will not longer be able to deposit shekels into them. However, it will be possible to deposit in the accounts cash dollars and profits from services and exports. Additional income tax payment of 8.3 percent will be imposed on companies and self-employed people and this will be paid as monthly advance payments. Value added tax will be reduced to its old rate of 15 percent for the next 3 months. There will be a general halt in the construction of public buildings, but there will be a committee which will deal with and decide on extraordinary cases.

No-Confidence Motions Removed

TA010944 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The government will regard as a confidence vote this afternoon's vote in the Knesset on the finance minister's announcement on the economic measures. Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that as a result, the no-confidence motions raised by the Citizens Rights Movement, MAPAM, and HADASH Knesset factions will be removed from the agenda.

ALGERIA

Tunisian Foreign Minister Visits Algiers

Received by Bendjedid

LD291521 Algiers APS in English 1357 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Algiers, 29 Jun 85 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic, secretary general of the FLN party, received on Saturday the Tunisian minister of foreign affairs, Beji Caid Essebsi, who handed him a message of President Habib Bourguiba.

The Algerian minister of foreign affairs, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, and the ambassadors of the two countries attended the audience.

Essebsi, Ibrahimi Address Meeting

LD301149 Algiers APS in English 1050 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Algiers, 30/6/85 (APS) — "The results achieved in the path of the deepening of bilateral cooperation are by no means fortuitous, but the materialization of the political will of the leaders and the peoples of the two countries, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi declared in his opening speech of the Algero-Tunisian joint commission meeting here yesterday.

The edification of the [word indistinct] Arab Maghreb Dr Taleb said depends on the removal of the obstacles standing in the way. "We have time and again underscored today is the war rending our brothers in Morocco and our brothers in Western Sahara. [Sentence as received] We felt that whoever seeks genuinely to contribute in the edification of the grand Maghreb should first seek a just, comprehensive and definitive solution to this problem.

Speaking about bilateral relation, Dr Taleb voiced full satisfaction of the Algerian leadership over the results achieved and expressed hopes that the relations be expanded to fields pertaining to the training of the man of tomorrow.

For his part Tunisia's foreign minister, Beji Caid Essebsi declared that Tunisia's strong political will to enhance bilateral cooperation and its keeness to strive for a highly positive achievement in the best interest of the two peoples is signified by the presence along with both delegation high-ranking cadres". [Sentence as received]

Broaching the main principles which call for the edification of the grand Maghreb, the Tunisian foreign minister noted "We belong to a generation which really believes in the materialization of this ambition common to over two peoples"... "...is the best answer to the challenges we are facing up both at the level of the fight for development and at the level of future actions "our region is passing through confrontations and constraints we have to cope with a view to impose our presence in our region which should be tomorrow a developed and prosperous region capable to turn the Maghrebian into the man of stability, progress and renewal". [Sentence and punctuation as received] Mr Caid Essebsi added he further added that the action taken up in the frontier zones and the numerous common projects achieved or in progress contribute to the rapprochment of our people. Tunisia's minister said concluding that further efforts will be made to expand cooperation on the basis of consultations and economic complementarity and mutual interests.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

LD301458 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] The sixth session of the Algerian-Tunisian commission for cooperation ended a short while ago at Aures Hotel. Our correspondent reports:

The meetings of the Algerian-Tunisian commission which ended this afternoon at Aures Hotel in Algiers have resulted in the signing of three cooperation agreements by the heads of the two countries' foreign ministries: Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and Beji Caid Essebsi. The minutes were also signed.

The meetings were also crowned by the issuing of a press statement. It stated in particular that the visit of Beji Caid Essebsi, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Tunisia, during which he had the honor of being received by President Chadli Bendjedid and to whom he conveyed a friendly message of appreciation from his brother President Habib Bourguiba, falls within the framework of the distinguished fraternal relations between the two countries. It is forfurther consolidating the ties of fraternity and cooperation in all fields in accordance with the directives of President Chadli Bendjedid and President Habib Bourguiba, and embodies the principles of the treaty of fraternity and accord concluded between the two countries on 19 March 1983; this event was considered an important achievement for both fraternal peoples and for all the peoples of the greater Arab Maghreb.

President Chadli Bendjedid asked him to convey his sincerest greetings and appreciation to his brother President Habib Bourguiba, wishing him good health and further progress and prosperity for the Tunisian people. This visit expresses once more the political determination of the leaderships of the two fraternal countries to proceed toward the realization of the ambitions of the two peoples in building the greater Arab Maghreb.

Beji Caid Essebsi conducted detailed political talks covering the major international issues with his counterpart foreign minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Political Bureau member, and noted with satisfaction the identity of views of the two countries toward these issues.

Beji Caid Essebsi held a series of meetings with a number of senior Algerian officials.

In an atmosphere of fraternity, the Algerian-Tunisian commission held the meetings of its sixth session in Algiers on 29 and 30 June 1985 chaired by the two countries' foreign ministers and in the presence of their delegations. The results of cooperation between the two countries since the meeting of the fifth session of the commission in Tunis on 16 and 17 May 1984 were assessed. On this occasion the two ministers signed the following agreements and protocols:

— An agreement of cooperation and mutual assistance in the field of civil protection between Algeria and Tunis;

— A health agreement in veterinary medicine;

— A cooperation protocol for the establishment of a joint Algerian-Tunisian company to study and construct a factory for manufacturing bricks in Nefta, Tunisia;

— A protocol for the establishment of a joint Algerian-Tunisian company for manufacturing metal structures.

The two sides affirmed the need to consolidate further cultural and educational ties between the two countries in view of their basic role in achieving closer links, harmony, and cohesion between the two fraternal people. In order to attain this, the two sides have decided to give special importance to cooperation in the fields of information, education, and culture, by laying down precise medium and long-term plans of action.

Departs Algiers

LD301951 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Dr Beji Caid Essebsi, member of the Tunisian Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, left Algiers this afternoon. He was seen off by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, and Brother Noureddine Harbi, deputy minister in charge of cooperation.

In the airport VIP hall, Mr Beji Caid Essebsi made a statement to colleague Ibrahim Masoud Salim in which he said:

[Begin recording] It is true that it was a short visit, but it achieved a lot and was very important since I (?presided over) this meeting of the Tunisian-Algerian joint supreme committee; this was the most successful session in the history of Tunisian-Algerian relations. I am very happy that I met brother President Chadli Bendjedid, to whom I handed a message of appreciation and friendship from President Habib Bourguiba. I was also very happy with the positive spirit I found in all the Algerian and Tunisian cadres who worked sincerely and enthusiastically toward deeening Algerian-Tunisian cooperation in all fields. Here I would like to address thanks, appreciation, and friendship to my brother and friend Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and all the brother members of the Algerian delegation for the warm hospitality with which they met us. I hope that we will continue in this course in order to push forward the Tunisian-Algerian cooperation in its correct course until we reach, as we have nearly reached, the point of no return, and God willing we will always look ahead in order to achieve more cooperation, closeness, and real solidarity and integration for the benefit of our two fraternal peoples and countries. In my opinion this is the right cooperation which constitutes a positive step toward the establishment of the greater Arab Maghreb to which we all aspire and for which we work. We pray to God for guidance. Finally I address a salute to President Chaldi Bendjedid and to all the Algerian officials whom I had the honor of meeting, and I return to Tunisia full of optimism for the future of the relations between our two fraternal countries. [End recording]

LIBYA

JANA Notes Release of American Hostages in Beirut

LD291506 Tripoli JANA in English 1416 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Damascus, 12 Shawal, 29 June, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Syria announced this morning that the American hostages of the American hijacked aeroplane in Beirut were released.

The curtains were drawn on the play which was set up by American intelligence circles with the gangs of Amal Shi'ites to cover up for the atrocities they committed against the Palestinians in their camps in Beirut.

Mission to UN Protests U.S. Travel Ban

LD291720 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Tripoli, 29 Jun (JANA) — The United States has refused to allow the members of the Jamahiriyah mission to the United Nations to attend the organization's celebration being held in San Francisco. The Jamahiriyah mission, in a message to the UN secretary general, has protested this arbitrary measure.

Reagan Position on Union With Morocco Denounced

LD282118 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] The American President renewed his administration's opposition, anger, and fear toward the Arab-African union between the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Morocco, citing the danger of this unionist step to the U.S. policy in the area.

President Reagan, in his reply to a question in an interview printed by the *AL-HAWADITH* magazine concerning the U.S. attitude toward the Arab-African union, said: We have had a sharp and comprehensive discussion concerning the effects resulting from the relationship of the United States with Morocco after the emergence of the federation agreement; Morocco fully realizes our opposition to the union agreement with the Jamahiriyah.

Reagan's reply shows the extent of the American administration's concern about any unionist steps as they realize this tends to destroy and liquidate U.S. hegemony. The U.S. hostility has gone beyond the stage of interfering in the domestic affairs of the Arab countries for the sake of applying economic, political, and military pressures.

The U.S. Administration has not stopped exerting blatant pressure on Morocco in a feverish and desperate attempt to dissuade it from signing the Oujdah agreement which calls for the its federation with the Jamahiriyah. We have always stressed that the realization of the unity of the Arab masses is a purely domestic matter, hence we will not allow the U.S. President or anyone else to interfere in this matter.

In the interview with the magazine *AL-HAWADITH* the U.S. President said: We are prepared to improve our relations with Libya on the condition that a basic and complete change occurs in Libyan policy and — as he called it — Libyan backing for terrorism.

On our part we declare that the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah will never be a pawn in the hands of Reagan; it will continue its revolutionary line in accordance with the policy approved by the masses of the basic popular congresses, which support nations that aspire to end U.S. imperialist domination.

If the concept of terrorism, in the eyes of the U.S. Administration and its chief, means to support the Palestinian Arab people to bring an end to Zionist occupation of their terroritories, to bring an end to racist occupation of South Africa, and to support the people's revolution in Nicaragua and El Salvador, and other freedom issues in the world, the Jamahiriyah is a world springboard for resisting imperialism and it will not stop this support.

Tripoli on Reagan Conditions for Better Relations

LD300311 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In a recent press interview, the U.S. President said in the name of his administration that they are ready to improve relations with Libya on the condition that a radical and complete change occurs in Libyan policy and to what he called Libya's support of terrorism.

The least one can say about this is that it accurately expresses a crude mentality and an immoral way of thinking and dealing with others. The American President, who rules one of the biggest nations, is convinced by the arrogance of power that he is in a position to impose his conditions upon others. He forgets that the others, to whom he speaks with such a language, are the ones who have the right to impose their conditions upon him and his state if we are to have relations of mutual respect between the countries and peoples based on granting the rights separate from arrogance, racism, aggression, and the policies of bias toward the fascist powers and usurping people's homelands.

America is a country which committed an aggression against the Arabs. It is no longer restricted to practicing aggression through its Zionist base only, but has developed its aggressive policies and is now committing aggression directly. Its military bases in the Arab homeland are nothing but the materialization of this direct aggression. Its military interference in Lebanon is nothing but proof of its military program for controlling the Arab homeland. Its implementation of military exercises in the region is nothing but one link in its crusade against the Arabs.

Therefore, if the American President and his administration want relations between equals, then they should implement a radical and complete change in the imperialist American policies, their support for terrorism, their bias towards Zionism, and their alliance with the dictatorial fascist powers.

The one who ought to change his policies is the one who practices aggression and terrorism. America is the one who practices aggression and terrorism and confirms every day, with its dirty actions, that it is the mortal enemy of the Arab nation. How can this President Reagan and his administration expect to find us at all interested when he demands, according to his recent interview with one magazine, a radical and complete change in the policies of the Jamahiriyah? The policies of the Jamahiriyah are the revolutionary course which was approved by the masses of the basic people's congresses, who confirmed in the declaration of the people's authority their support for those who struggle for freedom anywhere in the world. This revolutionary course is unchangeable and unalterable. If America wants improved relations, then it should know that these improved relations will never be at the expense of the revolutionary course. The Jamahiriyah will never abandon its pan-Arab duty and pan-Arab struggle for the implementation of Arab unity and the liberation of Palestine in order to improve the relations with America. The people of the Jamahiriyah will never abandon their firm support for those who struggle for freedom in order to improve the relations with America. The people of the Jamahiriyah will never abandon their daily strategic struggle to incite the oppressed and slaves against the fascist reactionary rulers, the agents of America, in order to improve the relations with Washington.

If America considers the support of the Jamahiriyah for the Palestinian Arab people in destroying the artifical Zionist entity and for liberating all the occupied Palestinian Arab soil,the support for the Africans in their struggle to end the apartheid occupation in South Africa, and the support for the people of Nicaragua, El Salvador, and others in the world who struggle for freedom — if American considers this terrorism, then the people of the Jamahiriyah will never abandon this support because terrorism is the American imperialist course which tries to put off the revolution in the world in order to stop the peoples from achieving freedom.

The American President's expression of his fears of the united struggle movement which is led by the Jamahiriyah, and his talk about conditions for improving the relations with the Jamahiriyah, implying that the Jamahiriyah radically change its policies, reveals clearly what the American President, his administration, and imperialist America wants. America thinks that treaties similar to those which forced Egypt in the first half of the 19th century to close its doors and isolate itself from its Arab nation, and the capitulatory treaties that Al-Sadat signed, which excluded Egypt from the pan-Arab battle and brought it into the circle of American and Zionist influence, could be imposed upon the Arab nation one country after another. America imagines that through flexing its crude muscles it could force the people of the Jamahiriyah to abandon their revolutionary struggle course.

More than that, the crudeness and naivite of the American President reached the level of imagining that the struggle principles and values, and revolutionary course could be abandoned in exchange for improving the relations with his administration and country. How wrong and wicked is what this American President thinks. In his arrogance of power, he forgot that he is not in a position to impose conditions on the struggling peoples who are combatting imperialism, Zionism, apartheid, and fascism, those peoples who adopted the Jamahiriyah as the international ideal for their struggle.

Sudanese Defense Minister Visits Tripoli

Arrives 29 Jun

LD291300 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad [title as heard], member of Transitional Military Council and defense minister of Sudan, and his accompanying delegation arrived this afternoon at Tripoli International Airport. The Sudanese minister was met by Brigadier Genral Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, and a number of Armed Forces officers.

Received by Al-Qadhdhafi

LD301930 Tripoli JANA in English 1730 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Jun (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution today received Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad [title as heard], member of the Transitional Military Council in Sudan and minister of defense, and an accompanying delegation, who is visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The meeting was attended by Brig. Gen. Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces. The Sudanese delegation presented the brother leader of the revolution with a traditional Sudanese craft.

Meets Al-Kharrubi

LD010845 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli 1 Jul (JANA) — General Mustafa al-Kharrubi, inspector general of the Libyan Arab forces, yesterday received Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad [title as heard], member of the Transitional Military Council of Sudan, and the delegation accompanying him.

Talks With Jabir

LD292257 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] The talks between Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces and Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad [title as heard], member of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council and minister of defense commenced this evening.

Libya, Mexico, Venezuela, Kuwait Oil Officials Meet

LD282121 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1850 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Tripoli, 28 June (JANA) — A joint meeting took place between the brother secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning and Economy and the official in charge of the Oil Secretariat, and the Kuwaiti and Venezuelan oil ministers, and Mexico's energy and oil under secretary and Foreign Ministery under secretary. During the meeting, points of view on the international oil market were exchange in an attempt to find solutions to the current problems in the oil market. The Kuwaiti brother minister of industry and oil 'Ali al-Sabah; the Venezuelan minister of energy and mines, Dr Arturo Grisanti Hernandez; and Mexico's Ministry of Energy and Oil under secretary and the Foreign Ministry under secretary arrived at noon today in Tripoli on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to hold consultations regarding the international oil situation.

Iran Rejects Offer To Mediate in Gulf Conflict

LD290735 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0707 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Tripoli, 29 June (JANA) — The JANA political editor clarified that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah did not sign a treaty with Iran during the recent visit of the brother Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian Islamic Majlis to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. It did however sign minutes of a meeting which dealt with confirming the strategic alliance of the two revolutions for liberating Jerusalem and unifying the Islamic world for achieving this aim. As for the war in the Gulf the Jamahiriyah put forward proposals concerning putting an end to it and mediating between the two sides, but Iran rejected this.

MOROCCO

Foreign Ministry Denies Abandoning Summit Plan

LD301931 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text]Some news agencies, quoting the Syrian news agency, have reported today that Morocco might have abandoned the organization of an emergency Arab summit to discuss the Palestinian problem. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, and Information catagorically refutes these reports, which are baseless. It also affirms that Morocco is still fully prepared to organize the emergency Arab summit.

Hosting of 'Zionist Conference' Denied

GF291607 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 28 Jun 85 p 15

[Text] The Moroccan Embassy yesterday denied a report published by *AL-WATAN* saying that Morocco will host a Zionist conference in November 1985. The embassy said that it has been authorized by the competent authorities in Rabat to issue the denial.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Testifies in Falashas Case

JN301435 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1419 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Jun (SUNA) — A committee investigating the transportation of the Falasha Jews today listened to a statement by General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces. In a statement to the press, a committee official explained that Gen Siwar al-Dhahab disclosed important information about the involvement of the dissolved state security organ and the deposed president in the airlift of the Falashas to Israel. He added that this information is considered the most important so far in the Falasha issue.

Daf'allah on Siwar al-Dhahab, Al-Qadhdhafi Meeting

JN291736 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1713 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Jun (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has stressed that much of what has been published by the newspaper *AL-SAHAFAH*, quoting the magazines *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI* and *AL-MUSAWWAR*, about the so-called minutes of a meeting between General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, and Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is baseless. He added that he is not the one to confirm or deny such a report, but he personally attended the meeting.

In a statement to the Saudi newspaper *AL-YAWM*, Daf'allah explained that the Sudanese-Libyan meeting dealt with bilateral relations and ways to support them, independent decisionmaking, and freedom to deal with domestic issues in the two fraternal countries.

Ayyub on Camp David, Relations With USSR, Ethiopia

NC301838 Cairo MENA in English 1828 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum Jun 30 (MENA) -- Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub said his country's interest is based on maintaining balanced relations with all political international powers.

"The Sudan's national interest implies the return of normal relations with the Soviet Union in order to create balanced relations with the two superpowers," he said.

On the Camp David agreement he said events and circumstances have passed it, however, there are initaitives which were presented to solve the Middle East problem.

On the Sudanese-Ethiopian ties, he said there are technical and political committees to evaluate the relations between the two countries.

Agreement Reached To Reopen Embassy in Damascus

EA281545 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] The Sudanese and Syrian Governments have agreed to open the Sudanese Embassy in Damascus. A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry said that Sudan is moving towards gradually reopening many of its embassies which were closed during the defunct era in order to restore balance to its foreign relations and to strengthen and develop Sudan's economic and political interests which link it with many countries in the world. The foreign policy is based on balanced relations with the two superpowers, nonalignment, and good-neighborliness.

Committee To Investigate Former Officials

JN291842 Khartoum SUNA in English 1758 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, June 29 (SUNA) — Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati today authorized a committee to investigate with former Commissioner of the National Capital Babakr 'Ali al-Tum, Agriculture and Natural Resources Minister Dr. 'Uthman Hakim, State Minister at the Ministry of Transport and Communications 'Ali Mair, Chairman of the Sudan's Workers Trade Unions Federation 'Abdallah Ginawi and Dr. Malik Husayn, one of the dissolved People's Assembly leaders.

Radio, TV Officials Suspended From Duties

LD291432 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Minister of Culture and Information Muhammad Bashir Hamid has decided to suspend a number of officials of the National Radio and Television Corporation from their duties effective today in accordance with clause [number indistinct] of the law on the accountability of employees, dated 1976. This is to enable an investigation committee of the National Radio and Television Corporation to begin its work without hindrance to justice and [words indistinct].

Those suspended are: Maawiyah Hasan Fatmallah, director general of the National Radio and Television Corporation; Hamidi Bad al-Din, acting director general of television; Muhammad Sulayman, director general of broadcasting; and 'Uthman Amin 'Uthman, secretary of the corporation's personnel and administrative affairs.

The minister delegated the (?duties of those suspended) to: Abbas Ahmad al-Tawm, director general of the National Radio and Television Corporation; Muhammad Ibrahim al-Aqim, acting director general of television; and Muhammad 'Abdallah Amin, acting director general of broadcasting.

Ba'th Official Meets TMC on Prices, Constitution

JN291747 Khartoum SUNA in English 1702 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, June 29 (SUNA) — Representative of Arab Ba'th Socialist Party (A.B.S.P.) Taysir Muddaththir Sulayman affirmed, during his meeting with the Transitional Military Council (T.M.C.) Political Committee here today, on the necessity of alleviating burdens from all sectors of the people by lowering prices especially of fuel, bread, sugar and drugs. The interim period's constitution. [Sentence as received] The (A.B.S.P) representative explained that they are expecting from the (TMC) to study its memorandum about the constitution.

SPLA's Garang Receives Letters From TMC Members

EA281427 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Informed sources close to the Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA] High Command have revealed that the military government in Khartoum has at long last brought itself to take some practical steps about its much publicized intention to establish contact with the SPLA-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM].

According to these sources, the SPLA-SPLM leader, Dr John Garang de Mabior, received in the course of this month — that is, 2 months after the power handover from Numayri to his generals — a letter from Brigadier Pac [as heard] 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad, a member of the Military Council and the minister of defense.

The letter, which was dated 27 May 1985, was hand carried by Retired Lieutenant General Yusuf Ahmad Yusuf and the Rev Clement Janda of Sudan Council of Churches and received on behalf of the SPLA-SPLM's leader by a special committee comprising Yusuf (Kuwa), Major (Martin Manyiel), Daniel Kodi, and Lieutenant (Marhum Dudkat).

The official spokesman said that the contents of the letter were rather personal, and sources close to the SPLA-SPLM had declined to reveal them.

The spokesman further went on to say that the second correspondence, which was dated June 1985, was from Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah, the prime minister. The letter, which was received only 2 days ago, was addressed also to Dr John Garang de Mabior, the SPLA-SPLM leader, and had been received, according to the spokesman, through a neighboring country with which the SPLA-SPLM wishes to establish friendly relations.

This letter the spokesman has described as incomprehensible, but added that what the movement's leadership could gather from it was that it essentially invites SPLA-SPLM to talks aimed at solving what Dr al-Jazuli calls the southern problem, and secondly to discuss what were referred to as points of status [as heard] of Shari'a law which would be acceptable to the SPLA.

WESTERN SAHARA

President Addresses Polisario Youth Meeting

LD291302 Algiers APS in English 1123 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] SDAR, (Liberated Territories), 29/6/85 (APS) — Before about a thousand of participants and a hundred of foreign delegates to take part in the second national meeting of the Sagui el Hamra and Rio de Oro Youth Union the works of which started yesterday, Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR), denounced "the Moroccan policy of intransigence and military escalation."

"The false allegations of the Moroccan regime can make ill-informed observers believe that everything in Morocco is calm, that things are going smoothly for the monarchist regime while reality is completely different," the SDAR president, secretary general of the Polisario Front stated, noting that the situation in this country is marked by the recrudescence of mass struggles on one turn and repression on another turn."

On this regard, Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz recalled the great uprising of January 1984 which has set ablaze the whole country particularly stressing "the part of youth in these revolts and the part of young Moroccans who sacrificed their lives for the liberty of the Moroccan people."

Some of these young Moroccans, the Saharan president noted, died while chanting: "Long Live Badr", "Long Live the Heroical Struggle of the Saharan People." The agenda of the works of this national meeting will be mainly centered on means to reinforce, the struggle against the Moroccan colonial occupation and to hasten the national independence by intensifying the armed struggle.

On another turn, the Algerian delegate, Mustapha Khodja, CC [Central Committee] member and national secretary of the Algeria Youth National Union (UNJA) in charge of external relations reiterated the full support of the Algerian youth for the just struggle of the Saharan people. Regarding the presence of Western military officials in the region, these days, he declared that they ought to know that "neither the policy of Jaguars nor the one of the edification of walls can stop the Saharan revolution."

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu on Working Visit to Drought-Hit Region

EA291612 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1900 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam has pointed out that for our compatriots who have suffered from the drought to establish secure lives, they must be vanguard participants in the implementation process of the leading construction plan. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, said this today to the people of El Kere Province, Bale Region, where he is currently on a working visit at the head of a high-ranking delegation of party and government officials, after he observed the problems there.

Our dear revolutionary leader said that our revolution has struggled relentlessly to transform the motherland, which was in a grim economic stage, whose wealth she did not benefit from, and whose broad masses were neglected and downtrodden. He added that even so, as a result of the obstacles posed by opponents of the new system together with obstacles posed by aggressors and traitors, plus the unexpected disaster brought about by the drought, the problem was a formidable one. Our comrade revolutionary leader pointed out that the sole aim, wish, and goals of our party and the revolutionary government was the development and prosperity of the broad masses. He explained that today the implementation of the process of construction that is evident in all sectors was proof of a secure construction tomorrow of a steadfast people's democratic Ethiopia.

In the briefing given to him on the economic, political, and social situation of the province, it was pointed out that El Kere, in addition to being a neglected province under the previous government, was recently exposed to attack by aggressors.

When the comrade secretary general was present at (Cherershi) town, in (Wuhib) District, he talked to the region's party and government representatives, where he was able to gain relevant understanding of the existing social problems and the development plans, after which he issued directives on measures that should be taken. Included in the high-ranking party and government officials led by the comrade secretary general is Comrade Fischa Desta, Politburo member and secretary of the WPE Central Committee.

SOMALIA

Defense Bill Reduces Length of Military Service

EA281559 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The defense amendment bill which was brought before the People's National Assembly last night has been approved. University and high school graduates and others from institutions of higher learning will be required to serve in the Armed Forces for 18 months instead of 2 years, as was the case in the past. The recruitment age for military service by women will be between 18 and 30 years instead of between 18 and 40 years.

Halgan Cites National Movement Attack on Base

EA282148 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Fighters of the SNM (Somali National Movement) with of the Somali opposition forces of the Khalid bin Walid Base, on 25 June, launched fierce attacks on the Siad troops based in (Jida Anano), Bakol region [central Somalia] in Yeed District. In the attack by SNM fighters, 8 enemy soldiers were killed and 30 others wounded, and considerable quantities of food and ammunition were seized. The base fell to the SNM combatants. Three SNM fighters were killed and two were wounded, and the rest returned to their base safely. The returning fighters looked triumphant and happy.

SNM units carried out a surprise attack on the forces of the enemy of the Somali people based in Kor in Yeed District of Bakol Region [central Somalia]. The enemy soldiers belonged to Base 13 of the 60th Division. Fourteen enemy soldiers were killed and 22 were wounded in the attack. The SNM fighters held the base for a while. The fighters left the base on their own accord and returned to their base safely. The attack took place on 25 June.

CAMEROON

National Assembly Ends Session, Adopts Budget

AB282050 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The first ordinary session of the National Assembly for 1985/86 has just ended. This afternoon's plenary session was marked by the adoption of the draft budget for 1985/86 financial year. This budget, as you know, involves the sum of 740 billion CFA francs.

The 1985/86 budget recorded an increase of 120 billion CFA francs. The capital budget increased remarkably from 220 billion CFA francs to (?510) billion CFA francs. The recurrent budget increased rather moderately by about (?7.5) percent. We must not forget that the 1985/86 budget is placed under the symbol of austerity and continuity.

1985/86 Budget Becomes Law

AB010725 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] The head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya, has promulgated into law the 1985/86 finance bill adopted by parliament during the just-ended budgetary session. The finance bill covers a budget of 740 billion CFA francs balanced entirely from national resources.

The current budget camprises two items, namely recurrent public budget on expenditure amounting to 430 billion francs as against 400 billion in 1984/85, and a public investment budget of 310 billion francs as against 220 billion in 1984/85. The financial law gets into force tomorrow.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

CAR-CHAD Joint Commission Concludes Session

AB291119 Bangui Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] After 4 days of deliberations, the eighth session of the CAR-CHAD commission ended yesterday at the Palace of Customs and Economic Union of Central African States in Bangui. Apart from the closing address given by [name indistinct], roving ambassador at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, two other addresses marked the end of this session. The first to speak was Ahmed Korom, leader of the Chadian delegation and his country's secretary of state for foreign affairs. In his address, he expressed satisfaction with the atmosphere of fraternity and cordiality which [words indistinct]. He also stated that the solidarity existing between the two people should be systematically developed.

In his address, Second Lieutenant Michel Nga Gnii-Voueto, the CAR minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, confirmed that the results achieved during this commission meeting were positive.

CHAD

Habre Leaves for Working Visit to Libreville

AB301432 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] The head of state left Ndjamena this morning for Libreville, accompanied by several members of the Central Committee. It will be a friendly and working visit which will last 24 hours. The head of state will hold talks with his Gabonese counterpart, especially on the recent developments of the situation prevailing in Chad and on the ways and means to find a solution.

It will be recalled that the head of state has always said that he is willing to go wherever and whenever the need should arise to find a solution to the Chadian conflict. But bilateral cooperation will also be discussed by the two heads of state during El-Hadj Hissein Habre's visit to Gabon. Indeed, earlier this month, President Omar Bongo sent two envoys to Ndjamena to deliver messages to President Hissein Habre.

The contents of the messages were not disclosed at the time but, nevertheless, it should be recalled that a country such as Gabon is a member of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa, UDEAC, and that since the end of last year Gabon holds the chairmanship of the union, and also that the two countries belong to the same subregion and therefore have similar development problems. This visit will give the opportunity to the two heads of state to review bilateral cooperation, to [words indistinct] as well as current international issues [words indistinct].

RWANDA

5 Sentenced To Death for Killing Prisoners

AB301337 Paris AFP in English 1318 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Ruhengeri, Rwanda, June 30 (AFP) — Five men have been sentenced to death in this northern Rwandan town on charges of killing 58 political prisoners, including several former government ministers, in the local jail in 1975 and 1976.

Among the five convicted at the trial, which ended yesterday, was Theoneste Lizinde, who was head of the Rwandan intelligence service and a major in the Rwandan Army at the time, and the former governor of Ruhengeri Prison, Theodomire Sembagare.

Lizinde had been arrested in April 1980 on charges of seeking to overthrow the regime of President Juvenal Habyarimana, and was at firest sentenced to death. It was commuted to life imprisonment in 1983 before he was again put on trial.

Six other people at the 8-day trial were given jail terms ranging from six months to 12 years. One person was acquitted.

The court also ordered Lizinde and Stanislas Biseruka, a former top police official who was also sentenced to death, to pay back more than 75 million Rwandan francs ($728,000) that had been defrauded from the state coffers.

The Rwandan state was also ordered to pay damages to relatives of the slain prisoners.

Among those killed in Ruhengeri Prison were four former ministers under the Rwandan first republic, which ended after Major-General Habyarimana seized power in a coup in 1973.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Meets With Belgian Cooperation Secretary

AB301050 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Francois-Xavier de Donnea, Belgium's secretary of state for development cooperation, who has just ended a working visit to the regions of Kasai-Oriental, Kivu, and Bandundu, was received yesterday at Mont Ngaliema by the head of state, Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. The Belgian official briefed the head of state on the state of the cooperation between Belgium and Zaire.

LIBERIA

University Students Ask Doe for Leaders' Release

AB281824 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] The Lofa University students association of the University of Liberia have petitioned the head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly, CIC [commander in chief] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe to release the student leaders now being detained at Camp Belle Yeallah in Lofa County. In a statement presented to CIC Doe yesterday, the association called on him to use his executive office to personally intervene so as to secure the release of the three detained student leaders including Alare Togba Ezekiel Pajibo and Dems Tayala. Also detained with the student leaders is Miss Lucia Maceli. Members of the association said such move by the head of state will restore joy and happiness into the hearts of the detainees and all aggrieved parents, relatives and friends, and students. The students assured head of state Doe that this will also add to the love and respect the Lofa University students association as well as citizens of Liberia have for him. The statement further said that the youths have a lot to do for their country and what they can do will be immensely influenced by what happened yesterday.

MALI

Presidential Election Results Announced

AB272240 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT Jun 85

[Excerpts] This morning the official proclamation of the results of the presidential and legislative elections of 9 June took place at the Supreme Court. The candidate, Moussa Traore, was proclaimed elected as president of the republic. Also, the list of 82 candidates registered for the legislative elections was proclaimed elected.

The proclamation took place in the presence of members of the Central Executive Bureau, government, and the National Assembly Bureau, Mr Fousseini Traore, president of the constitutional section of the Supreme Court, Mr Mamadou Dia, attorney general representing the government, and Mr Cheickna Hamala Siby, president of the Supreme Court.

Here now are the official figures of the presidential elections proclaimed by Mr Cheickna Hamala Siby, president of the Supreme Court:

[Begin recording] The constitutional section of the Supreme Court, in view of the Constitution, the provisions of the electoral law, Ordinance No 7943/CMLN dated 11 May 1979 relating to the election of the president of the republic, the law of 13 March 1965 on the reorganization of the Supreme Court, Decree No 127/CGRL dated 18 May 1985 concerning the convening of the electoral college on 9 June 1985, both the election of the president of the Republic and that of the parliamentarians to the National Assembly, the Supreme Court order dated 18 May 1985, declaring the candidacy of General Moussa Traore at the said presidential elections as being in order and taking legal cognizance of this candidacy, the minutes of the electoral activities prepared by members of the voting centers, after the counting of the votes on 9 June 1985, having heard Mr Counsellor-Rapporteur in his report and Mr Attorney General in his address after deliberations in accordance with the law, considering that the minutes and other electoral documents submitted for the censure of the Supreme Court do not report any claims and that the court, afterwards made diverse corrections and the necessary redress, the results of the presidential elections of 9 June 1985 are as follows:

Registered voters, 3,868,623; voters, 3,790,907; valid votes, 3,780,993; required majority, 1,934,312; votes obtained by Gen Moussa Traore, 3,780,993; thus considering that Gen Moussa Traore obtained the required majority to be proclaimed as elected, the Supreme Court proclaims Gen Moussa Traore the elected president of the Republic of Mali. [End recording]

We have now come to the results of the legislative elections. Here now is the proclamation of Mr Cheickna Hamala Siby, president of the Supreme Court:

[Begin recording] The constitutional section of the Supreme Court in view of the Constitution, the provisions of the electoral law, Ordinance No 7944/CMLN dated 11 May 1979 fixing the number of parliamentarians at the National Assembly, the law of 13 March 1965 on the reorganization of the Supreme Court, in view of Decree No 127/RM dated 18 May 1985 concerning the convening of the electoral college on 9 June, with the power to proceed with the election of both the president of the republic and the parliamentarians at the National Assembly, the list of parliamentary candidates presented by the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM], the minutes on electoral activities drawn up by members of the voting centers and the counting of votes on 9 June 1985, having heard the Mr Counsellor-rapporteur in his report and Mr Attorney General in his address after deliberations in accordance with the law, considering that the minutes and other electoral documents submitted for the censure of the Supreme Court do not contain any claim and that after the court has made diverse rectifications of the material errors and the necessary corrections, the results of the legislative elections of 9 June 1985 are as follows:

Registered voters, 3,868,623; voters, 3,787,845; valid votes, 3,776,633; required majority, 1,934,312; votes obtained by the UDPM list, 3,776,633; considering, therefore, that this list got the required majority to be obtained in order to be declared as elected, the Supreme Court consequently proclaims the candidates registered on the UDMP list elected parliamentarians of the National Assembly. [End recording]

Traore Returns From Algiers, Comments on Visit

AB281218 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2230 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] The president and his wife returned to Bamako this afternoon following a 4-day working and friendly visit to Algeria. General Moussa Traore talked to Djibril M'boche about the topic of the discussions he held with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

[Begin recording] [Traore] My visit was a working and friendly visit [words indistinct]. As I said, it is perfectly normal that I went to Algeria to discuss our common issues. It is within this framework that we discussed both African and international issues. As you know, relations between Algeria and Mali are excellent by virtue of the fact that we are neighbors and have a common history and share the same geographical conditions. And as I have said, the OAU will soon hold a summit meeting on economic issues. We therefore held wide-ranging discussions on the economic problems facing the continent. As you know, the continent is affected by the world economic crisis. In addition to this, there is the drought which has striken all the countries of the African Continent, not only the Sahel countries. This has reached such proportions that at the UN conferences much was discussed about the countries affected by the drought and desert encroachment.

We also discussed the Namibian problem because in Africa, we cannot talk about African political and economic problems without talking about Namibia, singularly southern Africa. The Namibian issue — the southern African issue — constitutes a political and economic problem for the African Continent. And now, Africans must work harder and close their ranks in order to find a lasting solution to the problems facing the continent.

[M'boche] And on the international scene?

[Traore] As you know, international politics [words indistinct] and we discussed the issues of the Middle East, the Palestinian issue, and [words indistinct]. [End recording]

NIGERIA

Government To Reduce Overseas Military Training

AB290812 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The Federal Military Government [FMG] is to phase out overseas training course for military personnel in the near future. Such courses have been drastically reduced in the last year while the ones still being undertaken are strickly limited to purely military and other specialized course which are not available locally. The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, said at the Command and Staff College, Jaji, near Kaduna yesterday that the FMG was taking the step because of the country's financial situation. He said in order to fill the vacuum being created, new training institutions were being established while existing ones were being upgraded and expanded in the three Armed Forces.

Gen Buhari, who was speaking at the passing out of the seventh group of graduates of the college, revealed that attempts were being made to provide locally some of the courses being pursued abroad so that they might be more relevant to the country's situation. The head of state said one of the institutions of higher learning would be involved in the exercise whose details were presently being worked out. He expressed satisfaction with the broadening of the base of the course at Command and Staff College to include computer programming, saying that such knowledge was basic to development in science and technology.

Gen Buhari gave an assessment of the achievements of the FMG in tackling the ills of the society and said that owing to the lack of progress in the negotiations for an IMF loan, Nigeria had adopted other strategies for economic survival.

Plateau State Boundary Clash Leaves 4 Dead

EA291756 Dakar PANA in English 1426 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Pankshin (Nigeria), 29 June (NAN/PANA) — Four persons died and 22 others were injured in a fresh boundary clash on Tuesday [25 June] between two communities in Plateau State in Nigeria, a news agency of Nigeria correspondent reported yesterday, quoting the police. According to the police, fighting broke out between the Pushit community in Pankshin local government area and the people in Mangu local government area over ownership of a stretch of land along their common boundary. Although life has returned to normal in the area, policemen have been sent to keep the peace while investigations continue, the NAN correspondent reported. Last month, four persons were admitted to the Pankshin general hospital following a boundary fight between the two communities.

Meanwhile, the state governor, Navy Captain Samuel Atukum, who visited the area yesterday, has condemned in strong terms those who took the law into their hands. He said a committee would soon be set up to investigate the incident and expressed disappointment at the apparent inability of the two district heads in the disputed area to arrange a truce.

Cooperation Talks With PRC Continue in Lagos

Protocol Signed

AB281758 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Nigeria and China have signed a protocol agreement on economic, industrial, and agricultural cooperation. The protocol provides for the increase of the volume of trade between the two countries. They also agree to foster investment and industrial cooperation. It provides for Chinese assistance in industrial development centers in Nigeria. In the agricultural field, the (Itorokun) agicultural project in Lagos State is to be turned into a comprehensive agricultural enterprise. The project will now include poultry, vegetable production, fish multiplication, as well as rice farming, milling and parboiling. The Duro Egah rice project will also be similarly developed. Nigeria and China also agreed to strengthen cooperation in the fields of health, culture, and sports.

The protocol, which is the outcome of the second session of the Nigeria-PRC Joint Commission, was signed in Lagos today by the minister of national planning, Chief Michael Adigun, and the PRC minister of geology and mining, Mr Sun Daguang.

Construction Help Welcomed

AB280955 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Nigeria says she would welcome Chinese assistance in the construction of a railway line to link the Itakpe iron mine near Ajaokuta with the steel plant in the town. The minister of mines, power and steel, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, expressed the desire when China's minister of geology and mining, Mr Sun Daguang, called on him in Lagos. The two minister discussed the possibility of cooperation between Nigeria and China in the fields of geological mapping, mineral appraisal, and joint mining ventures. Mr Sun Daguang is leading his country's delegation at the 2d session of the Sino-Nigeria talks currently going on in Lagos.

TOGO

Creditor Countries Agree To Reschedule Debts

AB272144 Paris AFP in French 1250 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Paris, 27 Jun (AFP) — Togo's principal creditor countries, including France, have agreed in principle to a long rescheduling of Togo's external debts, spread over 11 years with a grace period of 5 years, an official communique indicated on Thursday.

This decision was made following a meeting of the Club of Paris devoted to Togo's debts estimated in 1984 at 314 billion CFA francs (Fr6.28 billion), whereas the gross domestic product of this country with a population of 3 million is about 290 billion CFA francs (Fr5.80 billion).

Representatives of creditor countries, the communique stressed, "have noted with satisfaction" the drawing up by the Togolese Government of an economic and financial program which has been approved by the International Monetary Fund [IMF].

The IMF granted Togo a 1 year stand-by credit of 25.4 Special Drawing Rights (about the same equivalent in dollars) to support this plan of redress.

Togo was represented at the Club of Paris by a delegation led by Barry Moussa Barque, minister of equipment, mines and posts and telecommunications, and which includes the minister of economy and finance, Komla Alipui, and Kofi Djondo, minister of state corporations.

ANGOLA

ANGOP Says RSA Plays 'Guiding Role' for UNITA

MB010538 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha held a meeting a few days ago with Jonas Savimbi, head of the UNITA puppet gang, with whom he drew up plans for sabotage actions to be carried out to destabilize Angola. ANGOP states that such a meeting demonstrates not only Pretoria's guiding role for UNITA but also that South Africa does not desist from giving its full support to the Angolan counterrevolutionary gangs. Until now South Africa has given UNITA the record sum of $60 million in the vain to attempt to prevent the development and building of socialism in Angola.

ANGOP regards the Botha-Savimbi meeting as coinciding with statements by Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, who said that the Reagan administration was not ready to give up supporting the apartheid regime. The Botha-Savimbi meeting and Crocker's statements show that there exists an imperialist pyramid, the leadership of which flows from the United States to South Africa and from the latter to the UNITA renegades, who are commiting acts repugnant to human morals.

UNITA Claims 144 Soldiers, 2 Cubans Killed

PA281241 Paris AFP in Spanish 1144 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Lisbon, 28 Jun (AFP) — The armed opposition to the Luanda government (UNITA) claimed in a communique released last night that it killed 144 Angolan soldiers and 2 Cubans during a series of actions from 22 to 26 June in 3 Angolan provinces.

Jonas Savimbi's movement said in the communique sent to AFP offices in Lisbon that an MI-25 helicopter was downed on 23 June in Cuando Cubango Province (southeast). In an ambush of a car caravan on 23 June in Huambo Province the guerrillas killed 35 Angolan troops and the mayor of the city of Bailundo, according to the communique.

Meanwhile, the UNITA forces attacked a military caravan on 24 June in Lunda Province (northeast), burned 15 vehicles, and seized a large amount of war materiel and documents, the communique added.

Finally, UNITA reported that it sustained 15 wounded and 3 missing among its troops.

Lunda Norte, Sul To Merge Military Commands

MB291234 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] The Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul provincial military authorities are planning the creation of a unified command aimed at promoting in the foreseeable future the combat activities against the UNITA criminal gangs in the northeast of the country. The idea was the subject of a study recently made in Chitato, during which the military leaders of the two provinces decided that the national defense and security forces and the people's vigilance brigades should be merged into a single command. The study was chaired by the assistant coordinator of the Lunda Norte party provincial committee.

LESOTHO

Spokesman Denies RSA Charges of Training ANC

MB281228 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] A Lesotho Government spokesman has again denied allegations in the South African media that Maseru was a center for the training of ANC suicide squads. The spokesman was reacting to a radio South African commentary this morning which linked allegedly Lesotho-trained ANC members with recent violent events in South Africa.

The government's spokesman reiterated that the Lesotho Government would not deviate from its original policy of not allowing Lesotho to be used as a base for acts of violence against South Africa or any other neighbor. He added that the current allegations by South Africa and their regularity were reminiscent of the days prior to the South African Defense Force massacre in Maseru in 1982. These false allegations, the spokesman added, are usually made before an SADF strike.

The South African police, he said, seem no longer able to control the situation within that country's borders as more and more incursions by the ANC appear to put pressure on them. Accusing Lesotho of harboring ANC members is merely intended to distract attention from the inability of the South African authorities to deal with an increasingly erruptive internal situation. If ANC members came from Botswana or any other African country to Lesotho, how did they cross South African territory without detection by South African police, the spokesman asked?

The South African Broadcasting Corporation, SABC, this morning issued a clear warning to Lesotho that it could face retaliation over attacks in the Republic of South Africa. In a commentary this morning, the SABC said that a rash of explosions this week in the Republic and the Transkei raised the question of whether those responsible would have come from anywhere but Lesotho. The ANC [as heard] blames this week's attacks in which limpet mines destroyed a petrol depot and knocked out a power station in the Transkei, on the ANC.

MALAWI

Banda Relieves Forestry Minister From Post

MB281835 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] His excellency, the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, has directed that Mr George Kandawire ceases to be the minister of forestry and natural resources with effect from today, 28 June. Making the announcement today, the offices of the president and cabinet in Lilongwe, said the life president has sent a directive that Mr Kandawire ceases to be a member of parliament also with effect from today.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Address Marks Independence Anniversary

MB251348 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 24 Jun 85

["Address to the Nation" by Mozambican President Samora Machel on the occasion of the country's 10th independence anniversary in Maputo on 24 June — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Mozambican men and women:

At 2400 on 25 June 1975 the Frelimo Central Committee solemnly proclaimed on behalf of all the Mozambican people the total and complete independence of Mozambique.

In the general framework of imperialist activities against the countries which seek to be independent and build economic independence, we were also the target of boycotts and the victim of the deterioration of the means of exchange and high interest rates. In addition to this, imperialism launched armed aggression against us. Initially, the first phase of armed aggression against our country had its direct operational center in the racist regime of Southern Rhodesia. Apart from launching attacks carried out by its regular forces, the Rhodesian regime began the infiltration of murderers and saboteurs against Mozambique.

We won the war waged on us by the Rhodesian regime. When the latter fell as a result of the victory of the Zimbabwean people, imperialism transferred to South Africa the organization and the operational command of armed bandits. By the end of the 70's, South Africa had openly sided with the illegal Rhodesian regime. Its participation was relevant, particularly in logistical support and military training. The Mirage airplanes that repressed the Zimbabwean people and attacked Mozambique were from South Africa. It was during this period that our defense and security forces captured the first Mozambican spies, saboteurs, and murderers trained in South African camps. By then the Pretoria regime was playing a fundamental role in economic aggression against our country through boycotts, reductions in the amount of goods shipped through Mozambican ports and the number of miners who worked in South Africa, and the unilateral revocation of the gold clause.

Imperialism learned lessons from the defeat of the Rhodesian regime. South Africa assumed direct responsibility for aggression, reorganized armed banditry as the main instrument, and widened the international nature of the conspiracy against the Mozambican nation. The transfer of the armed banditry command to South Africa was accompanied by an escalation of its criminal actions and also by acts of aggression carried out by South African regular forces. The South African regime realized, however, that aggression, even using armed banditry, was incapable of defeating our love for independence and revolutionary spirit. The apartheid regime understood that through aggression it was impossible to subdue our nation and destroy the economic and social choice that we had made.

Faced with an accute domestic crisis and a growing international isolation, Pretoria signed the Nkomati Accord with the Mozambican nation, whereby it agreed to stop and dismantle the armed bandit operation and respect the international rules of coexistence among nations. However, the support for the armed bandits by forces in South Africa and other countries did not stop.

The international imperialist conspiracy, [word indistinct] banditry as an instrument of destabilization, has continued to subject our country to economic aggression and terrorist. In addition to the effects of the natural disasters that we have been facing over the past years, this constitutes the main cause of the serious (?economic) problems [words indistinct]. These are evident in the widespread shortage of basic commodities, the drop in production in a large number of sectors of activity, and the decline in exports and managerial profitability, resulting in the deterioration of the standard of living of the people.

Imperialist aggression which, in its various forms has weakened our economy and forced the interruption of the process of reconstruction and development that we successfully began after independence, still forces us to live in famine and misery. However, it did not attain its main objective. It has not destroyed the gains of our revolution, it has not destroyed popular power and our nation workers and peasants. It has not separated the people from their party and nation, and it has not shaken our determination to defend and preserve the Mozambican socialist fatherland. In a nutshell, the imperialist aggression against Mozambique has not defeated the Frelimo Government. It has not managed to make the armed bandits participate in the Frelimo Government. They wanted us to share power with settlers and foreigners. The aggression against our country has not shaken the fundamental principles of the socialist revolution in Mozambique. It has not managed to encourage tribalism, regionalism, and racism. The enemy action has not shaken national unity. On the contrary, national unity has been strengthened. The broad popular masses recognize our nation and in the transformations of society that we have carried out are an expression of their interests and aspirations. They recognize our party as the leading force which ensures their fulfillment.

With independence, we asserted ourselves in the community of nations as an African, nonaligned, and socialist country. Our external policy is aimed at peace and friendship among peoples and cooperation among nations. We developed our relations with the African countries, and we actively participated in the OAU by defending and promoting the ideals and objectives of its charter. As a Frontline country which gloriously knew colonial oppression and knows the importance of the solidarity of peoples, we supported the liberation struggle of the Zimbabwean people, as well as the just struggle of the South African people led by the ANC and the Namibian people led by SWAPO.

We actively developed relations of cooperation with all free countries of our region in the framework of the SADCC. Based on the common experience of struggle against Portuguese colonialism, we maintain broad and privileged relations with Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, and Sao Tome and Principe. We established and strengthened the links of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, the national liberation movements, and the progressive forces of the whole world, the natural allies in the struggle for peace, independence, progress, and justice.

Our country is an active member of the Nonaligned Movement and belongs to the world's wide anti-imperialist front. We are in solidarity with the struggle of peoples for the strengthening of freedom, economic independence, and development. We promoted relations of cooperation with all countries irrespective of their political systems, based on the respect of sovereignty, noninterference, and reciprocity of benefits. We actively participate in the United Nations and its institutions. We consistently practiced a policy of promoting peace and coexistence among nations with different political and social regimes, lessening tensions, and negotiating solutions of conflicts.

In this context, we signed with the Republic of South Africa a nonaggression and good neighborliness accord which constitutes an instrument to restrain South Africa's warlike circles and prevent a generalized conflict from breaking out in our region.

Mozambican men and women, the joy in which we celebrate the 10th anniversary of our independence does not lessen our awareness of all the difficult moments, we are experiencing in our history. We are living through a war situation when all the people have been called upon to defend the fatherland. We are living through a war situation and experiencing economic problems which have an impact on our daily lives and will ultimately prolong our underdevelopment in the years to come.

Presently, the main instrument of the international conspiracy against our country, the trigger that it pulls to fire at us, are the armed bandits. Since the very beginning the targets that the enemy indicated to the armed bandits were self-evident: the people, the economy, and the people's gains. Armed banditry murders, tortures, and kills civilians — men, women, the elderly and the children. It sets their houses on fire and plunders their property. The people are the target. Armed banditry destroys farms, shops, bridges, means of communication, and fuel depots and disrupts road and rail traffic. The target is the economy so that we may not overcome famine and misery. Armed banditry destroys schools and hospitals and murders teachers and nurses, as well as people's magistrates, deputies, and members of the party and grassroot organizations. The target is the people's advances so as to prevent the extension of education and healthcare to all citizens, and to destroy the democratic grass root organizations, the way our people are organized and the foundations of our power. The objective of these criminal actions has been right from the very beginning to spread terror and to throw our country into anarchy and chaos and deprive our independence of its true meaning.

The armed bandits do not have a social base, they do not defend specific interests, nor do they represent any forces or sectors of the Mozambican society. The armed bandits are common criminals. They are murderers who have been recruited to kill, destroy, rape, and massacre. They are the dogs of war which have been trained to bite the hand that feeds them, to chop the breast which initially fed them, and to spill the blood of their brothers. The only possible dialogue with them is with arms.

As we are about to enter a new decade in the life of our independent country, let us double our efforts, strengthen our unity, and unanimously renovate the sacred oath of defense of the fatherland, preservation of freedom, building the future of happiness and peace, and justice and brotherhood to all Mozambicans. With courage and determination, guided by the Frelimo Party, and inspired by the glorious example of our heroes, let us celebrate the certainty of victory. The struggle continues. The revolution shall win. Socialism shall triumph. Congratulations to the Mozambican people.

Speaks at Rally

MB251324 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1106 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Speech by Mozambican President Samora Machel at a rally in Maputo on the occasion of the 10th independence anniversary — live]

[Text] The struggle continues. [Crowd: continues] Long Live the People's Republic of Mozambique. [Crowd: long live] Long Live the Mozambican people united from the Rovuma River to the Maputo rivers. [Crowd: long live] Long live Frelimo that unites and organizes the people. [Crowd: long live]

I thank you all. I thank you for the celebrations, for the defense of your independence, and for having been able to break the empty promises to topple the Frelimo Government in 6 months. Today we are celebrating 10 years. I don't know how many 6 months have passed. [Applause] I don't know how many days have passed since then. I don't know how many 24 hours have passed.

We have strengthened our independence and our nation of workers and peasants. We have strengthened democracy, equality among men of all races, justice, and respect for human rights in this part of the world. We shall grow because our roots are now deeper than when we proclaimed independence. We were weak then. Today we are stronger than ever before. [Applause] there won't be any man or force capable of destroying the People's Republic of Mozambique. [Applause] Where ever they may come from, our fatherland will be the graveyard of capitalism and imperialism. [Applause]

I thank you for this marvelous and enthusiastic parade, which is full of joy. I thank you for your salute when you passed by us. That was the salute of certainty in the future, of victory, and that the sun of tomorrow is not yesterday's. Tomorrow's sun will bring victories, successes, and much hope and happiness for us.

At midnight we will begin a new decade. Today we ended 10 years of independence. The children who were born during these 10 years are 10-years-old now. Some of them will join primary and secondary schools and therefore they will begin to study the phenomena of nature. This means that during these 10 years we were all in primary school. [Applause] We will no longer tolerate... [changes thought] we are adult now. We were 10-year-old children, but when we began the new decade, we will be adults in 10 years' time. We will be adults in our activities, actions, words, attitudes, and responsibilities.

We are celebrating 10 years after 20 years of continued war. We have not enjoyed our independence yet. We haven't reaped the fruits of 10 years, but there are a number of achievements, such as health, education, justice, and land. We have improved the standard of housing for the people of the cities. It is not enough for all, but the few that live in this housing is in itself a great achievement.

Next year we shall produce more cement, iron, and coal to build houses. We shall have more irrigation projects to halt famine, more factories to manufacture clothes, and more shoe factories so that the entire Maputo population may have shoes and clothes when marching on the 15th and 20th anniversary. We will produce soap and also beer and refreshments so that when we return home, we may taste this good and tasty beer of ours. However, we don't have enough water to supply Maputo. That is why we are building the Pequenos Limbombos Dam, mainly to supply water to Maputo so that we may wash clothes, and supply buildings, roads, hospitals, and schools. So, in 1986 we shall become fully involved in the building of the dam. Then there will be plenty of water in Maputo.

I thank you for the exemplary organization of this pepole's parade. I am used to seeing well-organized military parades which take 4 to 6 months to rehearse. However, without rehearsals you provided the best parade I have ever seen in my life. [Applause] I am going to arrange for you to go to the barracks so that the military men may learn how to march and move forward and display confidence. Correct? [Crowd: correct]

I thank you for the warm welcome that you gave to our guests, the heads of state and government. Many of our friends here have come from Europe, Asia, North America, South America, Australia, Indonesia and from all over the world to see how the Mozambican people celebrate 10 years. Yes, it is true. We celebrate without clothes and soap, but our independence will never end. This is what we are saying to our friends here. The People's Republic of Mozambique will never disappear. Every Mozambican present here represents our determination to defend the fatherland our independence, and our sovereingty and to build a beautiful future. Thank you good-bye.

'Bandits' Kill 36, Including Military Personnel

MB300607 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Corpses of 36 victims, including 4 military personnel, of a massacre perpetrated by armed bandits yesterday morning in Pateque, Manhica District, 50 km from Maputo, were brought to the Maputo Central Hospital mortuary yesterday, according to AIM.

Temporary figures given by Igreja Campos, health director for Maputo city, changed the previous figures supplied by Police Station No 2 near the hospital, which had said that 37 persons, including 3 soldiers, had been killed. Igrejas Campos added that the hospital received seriously wounded people with head, chest and stomach gunshots. The slightly wounded persons are those with gunshots in their hands and legs. Many people lost blood.

The wounded began arriving at the casualty department of Maputo Central Hospital at about 1400 yesterday, about 5 hours after the massacre, AIM learned yesterday.

Further on 'Massacre'

EA301540 Dakar PANA in English 1346 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Maputo, 30 June (AIM/PANA) — Bodies of 36 people killed in a massacre carried out by bandits of the self-styled "Mozambique National Resistance" (MNR) yesterday morning have entered the morgue at Maputo Central Hospital.

Four of the dead are Mozambican soldiers. These figures, given to the MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY (AIM) by Dr Igrejas Campos, director of the Maputo city health services, are slightly different from the first account of the massacre. police sources had initially given a figure of 37 dead, including three soldiers.

Those wounded in the attack (67 in all) were taken to the emergency ward of the central hospital yesterday afternoon about five hours after the massacre. Some have serious wounds in the head, thorax and abdomen, Dr Campos told AIM, and have lost large amounts of blood.

David Manuel Machava (39), the owner and driver of a Ford truck that was in the convoy when it was attacked, told AIM that the bandits had opened fire on the first vehicle and on four other passengers buses. In all, there were more than 100 vehicles in the convoy traveling from Maputo along the main north-south highway towards the province of Gaza.

One of the buses was hit in the tyres and thus lost speed. Unable to drive out of danger, it was an easy target for the bandits. It was this that contributed to the large number of casualties.

Eyewitnesses say that the ambush lasted five or ten minutes. Most of the vehicles were not affected, and so the convoy, still containing more than 100 vehicles, continued its journey northwards after the attack.

The convoy had a military escort of 40 soldiers, placed in four vehicles at various points of the convoy. Other soldiers from nearby barracks heard the shooting and arrived on the scene shortly after attack. "At first we thought it was a shootout between one of (?the) [word indistinct] and the bandits, an officer from the barracks told aim, so we ran down the road to see what was going on".

The ambush took place in the area of Pateque, some 50 km north of Maputo, and just two kilometres from the place where another convoy was attacked by bandits last Tuesday (25th June). In this earlier massacre, 24 people lost their lives.

NAMIBIA

Defense Forces Pursue SWAPO Into Angola, Kill 45

MB300530 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Forty-five SWAPO terrorists were killed by South African and South-West African security forces in a hot pursuit operation yesterday. A spokesman for the SADF has confirmed that the operation took place into Angola after a mortar attack on the Eenhana defense force base. Eenhana is east of the border town of Oshikango.

Last night the security forces were still engaged in the operation, just south of the southern Angolan town of Ngiva. Our military correspondent reports that it is the first incident of this nature since South Africa indicated that it would be withdrawing its forces from southern Angola about 2 months ago.

The security forces are believed to have encountered units of the Angolan Defense Force. They explain that, among other Things, the operation was not directed against Angola, and that it should not be interpreted as a violation of the Lusaka Agreement.

One member of the security forces has been killed and one wounded in the hot pursuit operation. Their next of kin have been informed of their deaths, and their names will be disclosed later.

Further on Raid

MB010628 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Sixty-one SWAPO guerrillas have been killed in 2 days of fighting with Namibian security forces in southern Angola. The troops stormed into southern Angola on Saturday, killing 45 SWAPO guerrillas while a further 16 were killed yesterday. One South African was killed in the operation and another was wounded.

The chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, says the incursion into Angola was in pursuit of guerillas who committed acts of sabotage in northern Namibia on Friday. South Africa officially withdrew its troops from Angola in April this year, but Defense Force officials say they have the right to go into Angola if SWAPO guerrillas are in the area.

SOUTH AFRICA

Officials Comment on Operation Into Angola

Pik Botha on Raid

MB010614 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1901 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Pretoria, June 30, SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, reiterated tonight that South Africa's withdrawal from Angola did not mean the security forces would stand back should SWAPO continue with its campaign of violence in SWA/Namibia.

Mr Botha was replying to questions following a hot pursuit operation into southern Angola this weekend that has left 61 SWAPO guerrillas and a member of the SWATF dead and another SWATF soldier wounded.

He pointed out that the South African ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, had "stated categorically that the South African and South West African security forces would not hesitate to take similar measures against SWAPO as judged necessary to protect the inhabitants of South West Africa against violence and aggression.

"In terms of the Lusaka Agreement, the government in Luanda undertook to assure that SWAPO would not continue with their campaign of terror against South Africa [as received] from Angolan territory," Mr Botha said.

"The South African and South West African security forces acted within the letter and spirit of the Lusaka agrement and also in terms of an acceptable principle of international law, namely to protect the inhabitants of South West Africa against aggression planned and perpetrated from outside South West Africa against the territory."

Viljoen on Pursuit Into Angola

MB300544 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2115 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Johannesbrug, June 29, SAPA — Forty-five SWAPO terrorists were killed by security forces today in a hot pursuit operation across the Angolan border, the chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen announced tonight.

One black member of the security forces was killed and one was wounded, General Viljoen said. Their names have not been released.

The statement said SWAPO terrorists in northern SWA/Namibia had fled across the border and the pursuit operation followed.

Members of the security forces were still between ten and 15 km inside Angola. They would return to SWA/Namibia tomorrow.

"The operation followed increasing acts of terror against the local population (in Owambo) which recently included many instances of sabotage, murder and intimidation," he said.

"The present action against SWAPO is a direct result of three incidents which occurred last night."

They were:

— Blowing up a bridge between Epali and Ondangwa in Owambo

— The sabotage of 20 telephone poles and

— A stand-off attack on a military base at Eenhana in Owambo.

General Viljoen said there had been no casualties by the security forces in the Eenhana attack.

Security forces had, the past two weeks, warned Angola FAPLA defence force units at Santa Clara that security forces would act across the Angolan border should SWAPO continue with acts of terror, General Viljoen said.

"The chief of staff of the Angola forces has now also been informed about the action. He was given the assurance that it was in no way aimed against the Angola forces.

In a report from Lusaka the banned African National Congress said today South Africa planned a "fresh act of aggression" against a neighboring black country.

The ANC suggested in a message to news organisations from its office in Lusaka that the action could be aimed agaisnt Lesotho or Botswana, which South Africa accuses of harboring terrorists.

On June 14, South African commandos crossed the Botswana border into Gaborone and killed at least 12 people, nine of whom South Africa said had links with the ANC. The Botswana raid was followed by an unprecedented international outcry.

South Africa was condemned in the United Nations and the United States, involved in constructive engagement in the country recalled its ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel. Reports today said there was no deadline for Mr Nickel's return.

Earlier, South Africa was also condemned when it became known that small units of the SADF were operating in northern Angola.

Viljoen Announces Troop Withdrawal

MB010743 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0737 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 1, SAPA — Security forces who acted against SWAPO in southern Angola this weekend withdrew early this morning and returned to SWA/Namibia, the chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, announced this morning.

Sixty-two SWAPO terrorists were killed and large quantities of arms and ammunition were either seized or destroyed, General Viljoen said.

ANC Warns of Fresh RSA Attacks on Neighbors

EA291651 Dakar PANA in English 1420 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Lusaka, 29 June (PANA) — The African National Congress (ANC) has today warned that the Pretoria regime is planning to carry out fresh attacks against one or more of the independent southern African states.

In a statement released to the PAN AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA) in Lusaka today, the ANC said, the regime continues to make false allegations that we have military bases in such coutries as Lesotho and Botswana. The fact of the matter is, the statement noted, that our military operations are planned and carried out inside our country.

The ANC spokesman pointed out that Pretoria fabricated the distortions, because the regime was unable to explain to is supporters why it has failed to stop these operations. Calling upon the international community to take decisive action against the bandit regime, the ANC said the lives of millions of people in southern Africa are in danger of (sic) Pretoria's callousness.

Police Cite Proof of ANC Involvement in Blasts

MB281200 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1145 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Pretoria, June 28, SAPA — Police investigations have "proved" the ANC was involved in incidents on the east Rand in which eight people were killed and seven seriously injured on Wednesday in explosions caused by hand grenades and an explosive device, police say. The Public Relations Division of the police in Pretoria, in a statement today, says some of those injured have already "made confessions."

The statement says the police are conducting a thorough investigation into the whole matter and the outcome will be made known "during the normal judicial procedures."

"... The police do not intend to speculate on the possible reasons why the hand grenades and explosive device exploded in close proximity to those involved."

The ANC "is desperately attempting to disprove the possibility" that the grenades and device were defective, the statement says.

"It is obvious that, should this prove to be the case, the image of the ANC as well as the actions of the ANC terrorists still in posession of such hand grenades or explosive devices, will be detrimentally affected." the statement says.

The names of six of the dead, who have been identified by relatives are: From Kwa-Thema, Mr Jabulane Mahlangu, Mr Petrus Modisane and Mr Kholekulu Vincent Mokwindal; from Duduza, Mr Lincoln Lucky Mogodi, Mr Montsoa Mashiane and Mr Solomon Mashabane.

The statement says that two of the deceased have not yet been identified and that the injured are being detained in terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Government Bans Meetings of 64 Black Groups

MB282014 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2006 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Pretoria, June 28, SAPA — The government has slapped a ban of meetings of 64 black organisations in 30 magisterial districts and has banned all meetings in these areas urging work stayaways.

The ban, effective until the end of the year, is an extension of a three-month ban imposed on 29 organisations in 18 districts, which runs out on Sunday.

Le Grange Warns Council of Churches' Naude

MB281000 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0944 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Johannesburg, June 28, SAPA -- The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Beyers Naude, today told the SACC's National Conference that he was visited this morning by two policemen delivering a "friendly message" from the minister of law and order after his call on Tuesday for the churches to support civil disobedience.

Dr Naude disclosed this after Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, proposed that the conference pass a resolution supporting Dr Naude's stand.

He said a Captain van der Merwe had telephoned him yesterday afternoon and made an appointment to see him at the conference headquarters in Bosmont, Johannesburg.

"He arrived with Colonel G. Erasmus, Johannesburg's head of security police, and told me he had a verbal message from the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange.

Dr Naude asked for the message to be dictated to him. It read:

"A friendly message from the minister of law and order to Dr Beyers Naude and the SACC that the present campaign which you are conducting to encourage civil disobedience can lead to illegality, licentiousness, confrontation with the authorities and eventually, violence.

"Civil disobedience has already been fully dealt with by the Eloff Commission and their finding in this regard have been set out in the Eloff Commmission report. Therefore, there is no lack of clarity regarding the implications contained in civil disobedience," the message said.

Dr Boesak's proposal, passed unanimously, said that in the light of press reports about possible action against Dr Naude and the SACC, the conference reiterated its belief that "we are called at all times to obey God more than human beings. When government rules unjustly and when it persistently defies the commands of God, the church is duty-bound to resist.

Therefore, conference supports the stand taken (by Dr Naude) and affirms that his call is based firmly on the gospel and challenges the government, instead of persecuting the church ... to end its oppression and to do justice to all our people," the resolution said.

ZAMBIA

Government Condemns Holding of U.S. Hostages

MB290555 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Zambia has condemned the holding of American hostages in Beirut by the Shi'ite Moslems, and called for their early release.

Foreign Affairs Minister, Prof Lameck Goma, said this when he briefed newsmen in his office about the hostages. He said Zambia abhorred the policy of taking and holding hostages in order to achieve a certain goal.

Prof Goma said Zambia also disapproved of the position taken by the Israeli Government over the same issue.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Address to Harare Election Rally

MB301456 Harare Domestic Service in English 1325 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Speech by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to election rally at Zimbabwe Ground, Highfield, Harare — live]

[Excerpt] In 1980, when my party was returned to power, we decided on a policy of national reconciliation deliberately, because we did not want to return to the conflict of the past. We wanted to build one nation with one direction, a united nation believing in the future and destiny of Zimbabwe. It was on that basis that we forgave those who had sinned, and sinned in a very big way, against the people of Zimbabwe. It was on that basis that we invited other parties to join us in a government of national unity. However the events of the last 5 years have proved in a very clear manner that those we trusted would be our friends, those we trusted would be reconciled to the reality of a new political order, in fact did not get reconciled to that political order. In some case we were deceived into believing that those we were working with had become our friends and allies. Only to discover that they were planning a strategy for the overthrow of our popularly elected government. [Applause]

The vote cast by the majority of the white electorate has shown us that the trust we laid in the whites, and our belief that they would get reconciled to the reality of a new political order, was a trust and belief that was not deserved. They did not deserve that trust. We were therefore deceived into believing that those who had waged an unjust fight against the people of Zimbabwe, those who had spilled the blood of many thousands of our people — innocent blood of many thousands of our people — had repented. In fact, the vote has proved that they have not repented in any way, that they still cling to their past, that they still support the very man who caused this country numerous problems, the man who planned the murders, assassinations that resulted in mass graves. The man who erected in this country an illegal regime, and created a series of horrors against these African peoples. [Applause]

The whites are still, therefore, by and large, the racists of the past. They have not changed in any way. And so today I wish to promise to all of you, the African people of this country, that never again shall we be deceived. [Applause] Never again shall we treat those who yesterday were our enemies, and who continue to demonstrate they are our enemies, as our friends. [Applause]

There can never be any alliance between good and evil, between virtue and vice. There can therefore never be any alliance between thsoe who support Ian Smith and the majority of the people fo Zimbabwe. [Applause]

We are wiser now than we were in 1980. [Applause] And so I wish to make it very clear today that it is going to be very hard going for the racists of this country. [Applause] Very hard going, indeed. We will not allow any racists to enjoy the comforts of this country. [Applause] And those, therefore, who have voted Ian Smith into parliament, and who continue to support him, will have no one else to blame but themselves. It is going to be very hard going.

We have respected the new Constitution, the 1980 Constitution, in spite of the immorality that is built into it, because we wanted to get our society reconciled. We wanted to establish oneness among our people. But we never accepted at all that a mere 32,000 voters are entitled to as many as 20 seats in parliament, [applause] when all they amount to is one constituency. Thirty-two thousand Africa voters constitute only one constituency. And what the constitution tells us is that the white man of this country is 20 times as great as the African. We cannot accept that in new Zimbabwe. [Applause]

That dirty piece of paper will be [word indistinct]. I can assure you we will not live with that indignity and insult for very much longer. The sovereignty of our people is greater than any piece of paper that might have emanated from Lancaster House. [Applause] It is your power.

Addresses Chinhoyi Rally

MB300703 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] The first secretary and president of ZANU-PF, Comrade Robert Mugabe, informed thousands of people in Chinhoyi yesterday that Zimbabweans respect the place because it is where the liberation struggle set foot in April 1966. Comrade Mugabe disclosed that seven comrades died in the Chinhoyi battle and called for everyone in the area to emulate what the first fighters did in order to free their country. He said freedom means unity, adding that it leads to the development of the country.

The first secretary and president advised people to separate grazing areas from fields, and suggested the establishments of paddocks in order to increase production.

Meanwhile, Comrade Mugabe will address a rally at Zimbabwe Grounds in Highfield constituency today. The ZANU-PF chairman for Manicaland Province, Comrade Edgar Tekere, will also address a rally at White City Stadium in Bulawayo.

ZANU-PF supporters have been warned against shouting party slogans at polling station on election day. The warning was given by the party's candidate for Buhera South, Comrade Kumbirai Kangai, when he addressed rallies in his constituency recently. He urged 4,000 party supporters at Birchenough Bridge to maintain maximum discipline at polling stations. At (Nikishani) primary school, Comrade Kangai outlined the achievements of the ruling party during the past 5 years and stressed on the importance of maintaining maximum discipline at polling stations.

The ZANU-PF candidate in the Bulilima-Mangwe constituency, Comrade Calistus Ndlovu, said dissidents are forcing people to attend PF-ZAPU rallies in the area. Comrade Ndlovu said the armed dissidents are also preventing people from attending ZANU-PF rallies in the constituency. He informed the rally at (Empandeni) mission that one dissident had been killed by security forces yesterday afternoon. A group of seven dissidents had been reported in the Ndiweni area, where they had a military contact with the security forces.

Ian Smith's Party Wins 15 of 20 White Seats

MB281413 Harare Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] The final results of yesterday's election for the reserved seats have been announced. ZIANA reports that the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, led by Mr Ian Smith, has won 15 of the 20 seats reserved for white in terms of the Lancaster House constitution. The Independent Zimbabwe Group won four seats, with the other seat going to Mr Chris Andersen, an independent who is also a minister of state for the public service.

Information Minister Assesses Black Elections

MB291155 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 28 Jun 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] With Zimbabwe's white elections over and Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance triumphant with 15 of the 20 reserved seats, the stage is set for next week's black elections on Monday and Tuesday. The campaign has been boisterous. Opposition parties have complained about alleged restrictions, about harassment, and about violent activities by the youth brigade of the ruling ZANU-PF Party of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. For its part, the government is threatening to cancel elections where dissidents, allegedly supporting opposition leader Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU, reduce the chance of the poll being free and fair. In Harare, Julian Marshal asked the minister of information, Nathan Shamuyarira, on what program the government was fighting the elections.

[Begin recording] [Shamuyarira] Well, the program has been the achievements of the party and the government over the last 5 years. We think that we have made great strides forward in both enhancing and consolidating our independence over the last 5 years. We have made great strides in providing social service to our people, and restructuring the society and the economy here.

[Marshal] Do you believe that the people at political rallies take this kind of message in, that they associate it when you talk about the economy, in these terms?

[Shamuyarira] Yes they do, but I think more importantly they see for themselves what we have done, so as we talk about our achievements, they can relate that to their own experience.

[Marshal] Is there any one issue about which you feel particularly unhappy that you could have done more, perhaps the question of creating fuller employment in the country?

[Shamuyarira] Yes, the question of creating full employment is of course associated with the questions of drought and the world economic recession, but on resettlement, for instance, which is a cardinal point of our policy, we have made significant progress, but we were not satisfied with the progress that we have made. As you know, we had planned to resettle 162,000 families. We have only been able to resettle 50,000. Now, obviously in the next 5 years we plan to accelerate the pace of resettlement. And we also have not been able to control prices as effectively as we wanted to do. Prices have rocketed, although we have increased wages and salaries for our people, they have tended to be dissipated by the high prices. And we have appointed a commission to advise us on pricing structures and price supervision and that report will be studied very carefully and over the next 5 years we must obviously try to keep prices down.

[Marshal] (?One) of your political critics has thought of the last 5 years as being scientific socialism, perhaps with a velvet glove and that come next 5 years that glove will be taken off and we shall see the true colors of ZANU-PF.

[Shamuyarira] Yes. I would agree with them that we will see the true colors of ZANU-PF and those true colors will be socialist colors, they will not be capitalist colors.

[Marshal] So, what is there going to involve? More and more state control?

[Shamuyarira] No, not necessarily. Socialism doesn't mean more and more state control. In fact capitalism also has a lot of state control, but it means more cooperatives, more grassroots organizations and more control of the economy by the indigenous people in partnerships between the public and the private sector. Participation is the key word we have used in the drafting of the 3-year transitional development plan, as well as the 5-year development plan which would be unfolded in the next 2 months, and we do intend to participate in the economy in a variety of ways.

[Marshal] If I could return specifically to the campaign, and it keeps on coming through, accusations by the opposition political parties of harassment, intimidation, of difficulty in holding rallies, because of obstruction by ZANU-PF at various levels. Now, what is your resposne to those allegations?

[Shamuyarira] Those allegations are false, because sometimes these people fail to attract anyone to the metings and they make those allegations. There was a very interesting interview on television the other night when the secretary of the United African National Congress [UANC], Mr (Edward Magaiane) said that two of his colleagues had been harassed by ZANU-PF, but it turned out that they had actually been arrested by the police for carrying firearms which they are not entitled to carry. But still, they were released in time to come and register themselves as candidates, but that they did not do it because they failed to get the 10 people to sign the form to sponsor them. There is an independent commission, we called it the Election Supervisory Commission, headed by Professor Kamba, vice chancellor of the university, consisting of about a dozen people from different walks of life who are not government appointees or government officials, and they report directly to the president. And we have had several meetings with the commission. In fact one meeting was held only yesterday and all the political parties were present. They made the allegations of this general nature, and these allegations had been investigated and found not to be valid. [End recording]